

Tomb - 1865-1919

DRAWER 15

SPRINGFIELD TOMB

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# The Assassination of Abraham Lincoln

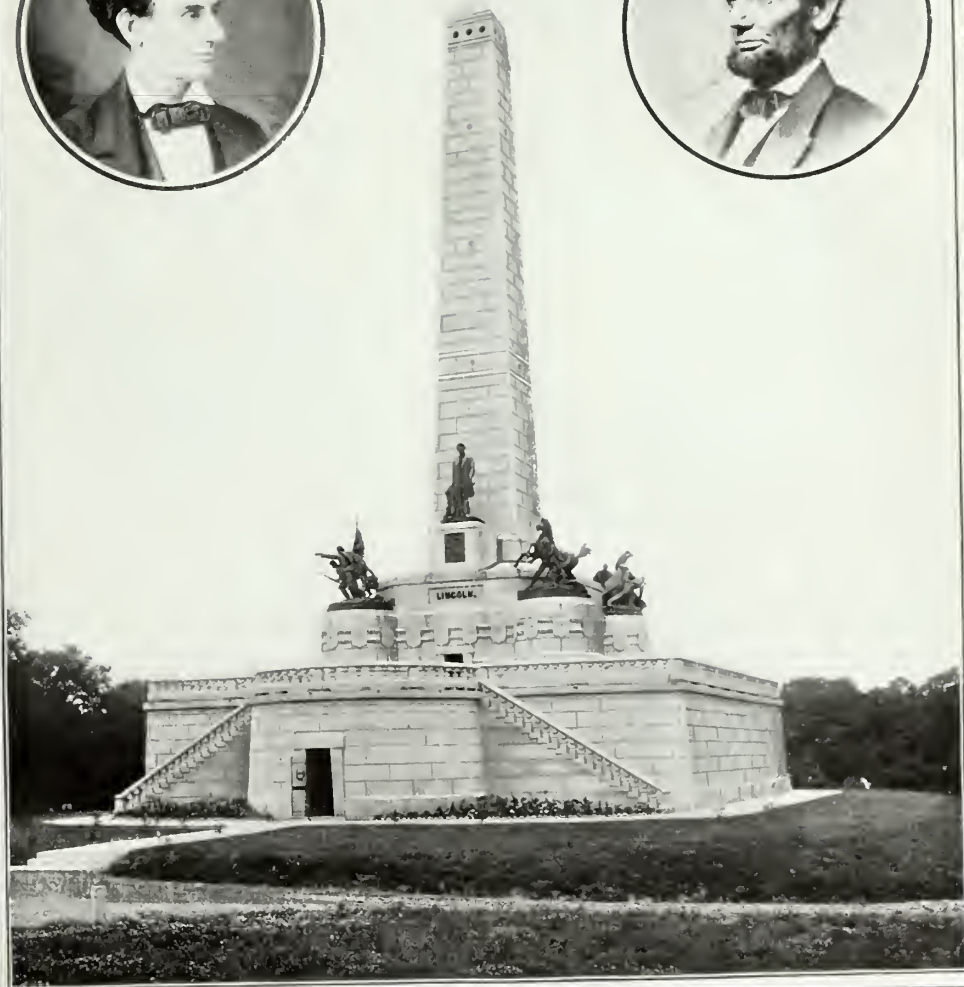
Springfield Tomb  
1865-1919

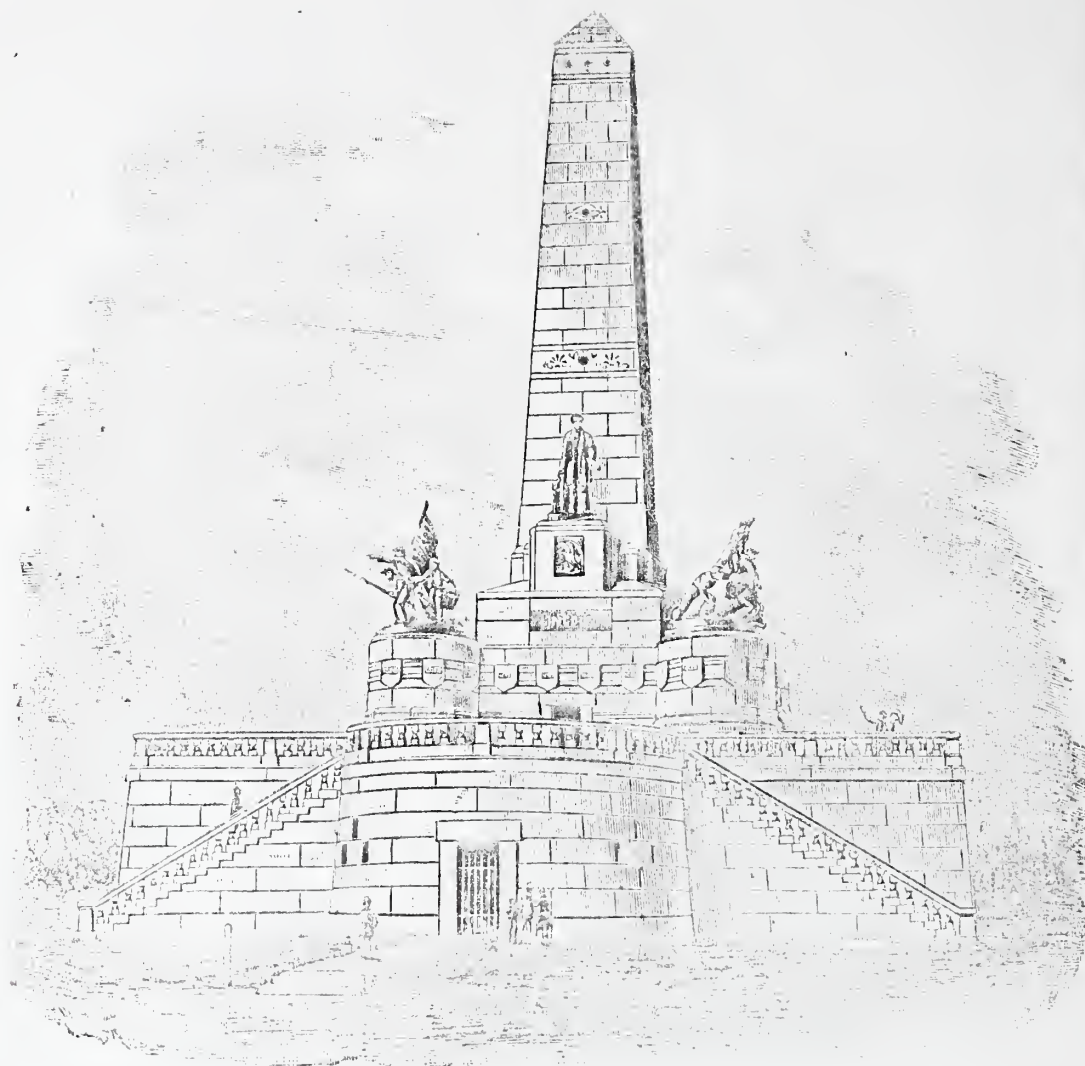
Excerpts from newspapers and other  
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LINCOLN MONUMENT, OAK RIDGE CEMETERY, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

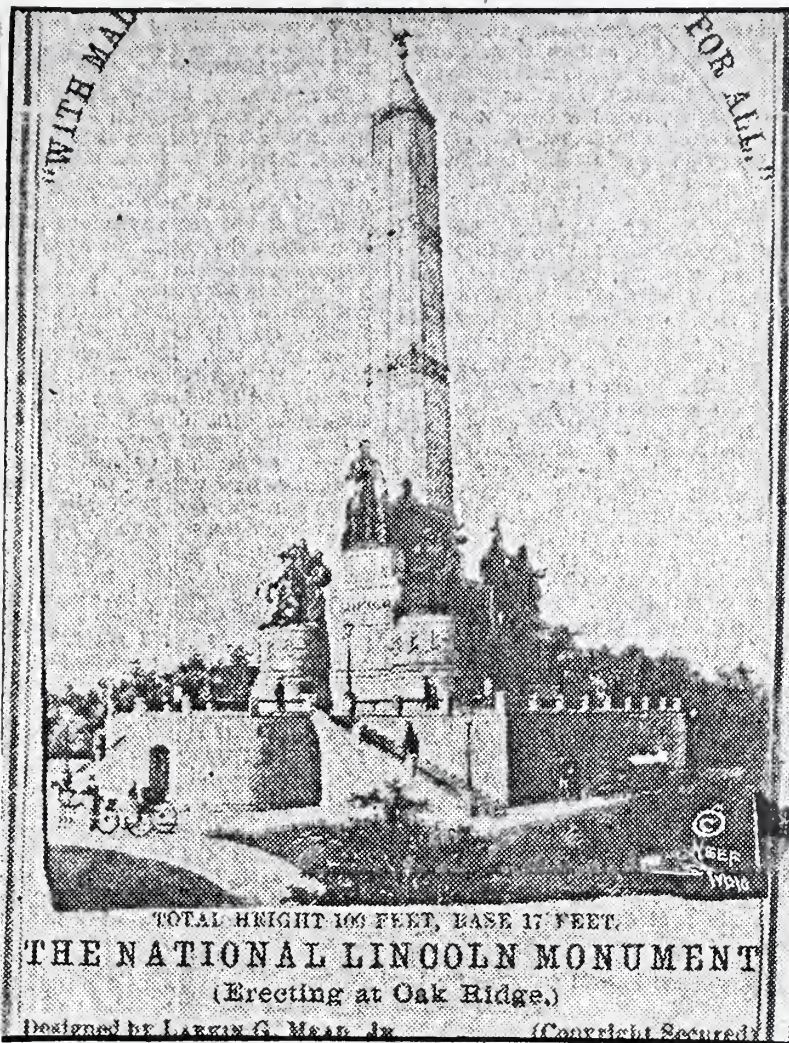




NATIONAL LINCOLN MONUMENT



## Original Drawing of Lincoln Tomb Plan



Picture above is the original drawing of Architect Larkin Mead for the Lincoln tomb. It was submitted in competition with other architectural plans for the tomb and was used on postcards which were sold throughout the country to raise funds for construction of the monument. While the general plan was followed, the lines of the tomb were changed somewhat from the original drawing.

#### **MR. LINCOLN'S TOMB.**

The public has a confused understanding of the fact that there was an earnest struggle over the final resting-place of the mortal remains of Abraham Lincoln, which was not terminated till the day of their interment; but it is not so well known as it should be that there was never any division or hesitation on the part of his family, who were uniformly averse to his burial alone in an eight-acre square in the center of Springfield, but insisted that his dust should mingle with its kindred clay in the public cemetery two miles from the whirl and roar of traffic, and not be made the chief advertisement of a smart and growing city. Robert Lincoln did not decide the point, as some of the reports have indicated; he simply announced the unanimous and unchangeable resolve of the family that the ashes of him they loved should repose in a cemetery—that of Springfield, if that were allowed; if not that, in some other. While doing justice to the liberality and public spirit which dictated the purchase of an eight-acre lot for the tomb, at a cost of \$55,000, we must say that the decision of the family seems to us that which good taste and right feeling would naturally prompt. And the monument to Mr. Lincoln will rise over his remains in Oak Ridge Cemetery.



On the day of the obseques the Lincoln Monument association was organized, with the Hon. John T. Stuart as its president. On this day the first subscriptions of money were made for the erection of the magnificent monument which now adorns, in beautiful Oak Ridge, the last resting place of the wise, the good, the generous hearted, and great Abraham Lincoln.

In its afternoon issue on the 15th of April, 1865, the following paragraphs from an editorial in the State Register on the death of President Lincoln appeared:

"Just in the hour when the crowning triumph of his life awaited him, when the result which he had labored and prayed for for four years with incessant toil stood almost accomplished, when he could begin clearly to see the promised land of his longings—the restored union—even as Moses, from the top of Pisgah, looked forth upon the Canaan he had for forty years been striving to attain, the assassin's hand at once puts a rude period to his life and to his hopes. As Moses of old, who had led God's people through the gloom and danger of the wilderness, died when on the eve of realizing all that his hopes had pictured, so Lincoln is cut off just as the white wing of peace begins to reflect its silvery radiance over the red billows of war. It is hard for a great man to die, but doubly cruel that he should be cut off after such a career as that of him we mourn today.

"But tears and regrets are alike unavailing, and the crushing sense of this great sorrow is all that we can now distinctly feel. We realize that the great Douglas has now a companion in immortality, and that when the roll of statesmen, whose genius has left its impress upon the destiny of the country shall be complete, no names will stand higher or shine with purer luster than the two which blaze upon the escutcheon of Illinois."

And the same paper of April 18 said:

"History has recorded no such scene of bloody terror. The murder of monarchs has been written. Caesar was slain in the senate chamber; Gustavus was butchered in the ballroom; but these were usurpers and tyrants, not the chosen heads of a people, empowered to select their rulers. And, O horrible! that he should have been assassinated when his best efforts to tranquillize the fears and fury of his people were so nearly realized. We are dumb with sorrow."

## EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

**Domestic.**—In Nevada City, Montana, flour rose one day recently, from \$25 to \$125 per 100 pounds. A number of miners, deeming it an imposition, formed a club, seized what they required, and paid for it at the rate of \$25 per 100 pounds.

—Kirby Smith carries to Mexico, according to the *Natchez Courier*, \$1,600,000 in specie. With this sum he ought to be able to buy out the bankrupt Maximilian, and take his place as the Emperor Napoleon's agent to extend the influence of "the great Latin race" on this continent.

—The Secretary of State is issuing passports at the rate of 1,000 a month—each of which costs an American \$7 10, and the naturalized citizen \$6 25.

—The hens in one portion of California are having a hard time. It is reported that at Vallejo, where there is a government artillery ground, and the firing of heavy guns common, eggs cannot be hatched.

—Connecticut has furnished 54,468 men during the war.

—Goldwin Smith begins an article with the remark that in the death of Mr. Lincoln "America has gained one more ideal character, the most precious and inspiring of national possessions."

—A son of Dr. Breckinridge having returned from the rebel army, the old man asked him in his quaint way: "My son, have you found out what you have been fighting for?" "Yes, father, we have been trying to get the nigger into Kansas."

—The Kansas City (Mo.) *Journal* says that peace reigns uninterruptedly on the border. The bushwhackers have given up their infamous business; the roads are safe for travel, and the farmers are restoring the waste places and putting in large crops.

—A Springfield dispatch to the *Chicago Republican* says: "Mrs. Lincoln has written a letter to the National Monument Association, notifying them that, unless the monument was erected over the President's remains at Oak Ridge, and a deed given to her of the lot on which it was to be placed, she would accept a proposition for the removal of the remains to Washington."

—The waterfall worn by the ladies is not without its uses. During a guerrilla robbery on the cars, in Missouri, a lady concealed her jewelry and \$2,000 in money in her hair, and thus saved it to herself and husband.

—The government undertaker at Nashville, since the federal occupation of that city, has buried 12,284 federal soldiers and *employees*; also about 8,000 rebel soldiers and 10,000 refugees and contrabands.

—The Raleigh *Record* says that in 1860 the population of North Carolina was 631,498 whites, 30,097 free colored persons and 331,051 slaves, and that in 20 of the 68 counties the free blacks and the slaves outnumbered the whites, and that if negro suffrage is allowed, 54 colored members may be elected to the legislature.

—The estate of our late President Lincoln is officially returned by Judge Davis, his friend and executor, as of the value of \$75,000.

—Bishop Andrews, of the M. E. Church, South, has issued an address in which he counsels submission and a peaceful acquiescence in the new order of things.

—The President is resolved on cutting down expenses to the lowest point. He is known to favor retrenchment as a means for returning to specie payment, which he will recommend to Congress. It is expected that the army will be reduced to 100,000 men by the new year.

—June 17th, Edmund Ruffin, who achieved an unenviable notoriety by firing the first gun at Fort Sumter, committed suicide at his residence, near Mattox Depot on the Richmond and Danville railroad. He retired to his chamber at an early hour in the morning, and taking a seat in a chair, took a gun, loaded with shot and slugs, and placing the muzzle to his mouth, discharged the piece by pushing the trigger with a stick. The upper portion of his head was entirely blown off. In a diary of his was found a memorandum stating that he could never live under the United States government, and took death in preference. In the same memorandum he said he would have committed the deed on the 9th of April (the day Gen. Lee surrendered) but was prevented by the presence of visitors in his house.

—Havana advices of June 17th announce the arrival in that city of Gen. Breckinridge, Col. Taylor, Capt. Wilson (aid-de-camp to Jeff. Davis), and Gen. Slaughter. The party is understood to have escaped from the Florida coast in an open boat. They landed at Cardenas, whence Breckinridge was sent to Havana in charge of a Spanish officer. He was treated with great attention by the authorities.

—The Court of Appeals has declared that the new Fire law is constitutional, consequently the volunteer companies are to be disbanded. The recent riot at Flushing was a proof of the necessity of the change now about to be carried into effect.

—Ford's Theatre, at Washington, the scene of President Lincoln's murder, has been sold to the Young Men's Christian Association for \$100,000.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION AND MRS. LINCOLN. *Springfield, Ill., 10th.* In my last I wrote concerning the demand made by Mrs. Lincoln upon the National Monument Association—that the monument should be erected over Mr. Lincoln's remains at Oak Ridge, and that a deed of the property should be made to Mrs. Lincoln and her children. This was the statement made by Governor Oglesby at the meeting on Thursday, from his recollections of the contents of the letter from Mrs. Lincoln, which letter he had omitted to take with him to the meeting. Yesterday another meeting of the association was held, at which Governor Oglesby reads Mrs. Lincoln's letter.

The contents, in substance, were: that Mrs. Lincoln demanded the monument should be erected over Mr. Lincoln's remains, on a lot to be purchased in the Oak Ridge Cemetery; that if the monument were erected on any other spot, Mrs. Lincoln would accept of a proposition of the National Monument Association at Washington, to deposit the remains in a crypt in the Capitol, which had been prepared for the remains of Washington, but which had never been used. The letter also demanded that the lot at Oak Ridge should be used as the last resting-place of Mrs. Lincoln, her children and their descendants. Mrs. Lincoln's letter was inclosed in one from Dr. Henry, of Oregon, and formerly of this city, which suggested that the best way to settle the matter was for the Association to accede to Mrs. Lincoln's proposition, and to make out a deed of the lot to her in accordance therewith. The letter of Mrs. Lincoln limited the time for the acceptance of her proposition to ten days.

The receipt of these letters caused considerable discussion, and it was moved and carried that Hon. Jesse K. Dubois be appointed to confer with Mrs. Lincoln on the subject of the proper place for the remains and the erection of the monument, but he preemptorily refused to do so. Dr. Melvin then moved that Governor Oglesby, Hon. Jesse K. Dubois and Hon. O. M. Hatch, late Secretary of State, be appointed to confer with Mrs. Lincoln. Mr. Dubois seconded the motion, but again preemptorily declined to serve on the committee. He said that Governor Oglesby and Mr. Hatch were as intimate with Mrs. Lincoln as himself, and had also the advantage of a more perfect knowledge of the wishes of all parties, both in Springfield and elsewhere, respecting the ultimate disposition of the President's remains, than him-

Melvin's motion prevailed and the Governor and Mr. Hatch will visit Mrs. Lincoln and try, if possible, to reconcile the unfortunate difference which has grown out of the objects of the monument and the last resting-place of the remains.

At the meeting Gov. Oglesby stated that the money for the erection of the monument is coming in very rapidly, and that \$250,000, he had no doubt, could be collected for the purpose.

In connection with this subject I might add that it is an error to suppose the people of Springfield are united on the subject of the proper place for the monument. Probably a majority favor the Mather property in this city, one of the finest sites for a monument which could be selected. To this place, however, it is understood, Mrs. Lincoln is unalterably opposed. She refuses ever to allow Mr. Lincoln's remains to be placed there. The reason given by her friends is, that some relatives of hers, with whom she has not been for some time on speaking terms, reside on adjoining property.

Other citizens of Springfield favor the selection of a fine lot of land, offered by Major Iles as a donation, and situated in the southeastern part of the city. Others again say that there is no more beautiful spot for the monument than the block on which the Governor's residence stands. Others again suggest that the monument might be placed at the intersection of two leading streets in the city, as is the case in Baltimore and other places. Then again others favor the Oak Ridge Cemetery, the only objection to which is that it is too far from the city. It is a very beautiful and romantic spot.

All, however, agree that the remains and the monument should go together, if only Mrs. Lincoln's consent be obtained thereto; while they are also emphatically of opinion that the property should not be allowed to pass into private hands, but should forever remain in the hands of trustees of the State and nation. This, as far as I am able to gather, is the true state of the case, and I consider it highly improbable that the Association will feel themselves able to accede to Mrs. Lincoln's demand, through Dr. Henry, for a deed of the property. On the other hand, the people of this part of the State, as nearly as I can judge, consider that the late President's remains have passed entirely out of private hands and are now the property of the State and nation. How the unfortunate difference which has existed almost from the beginning, between Mrs. Lincoln and the Monument Association will be reconciled, or whether it will be reconciled at all, it is hard to predict.

LINCOLN'S GRAVE. A letter from Springfield, Ill., in describing the grave of the late President, says: "The vases and smoothed stones of the tomb are already written over in pencil with the autographs of pilgrims who visited his shrine with a view to renew their devotions to country and liberty; and the remarks which each one adds are expressions of the most tender affection and confidence, such as: 'I fought three years under his command, and would fight three more for the same cause under the same commander.' 'We all loved him.' 'He was beloved by all his soldiers,' and many others of similar import."



A visit to Springfield, so inseparably connected with the history of the martyred Lincoln, within the precincts of which now rests all that is mortal of the great President, is full of interest to every one who reveres his memory, belonging not only to his own country, but to the whole world, as the great champion of Liberty, the Emancipator. It is full of special interest to one who for the first time visits the scenes familiar as household words to meet those who, but a few years since, walked the streets with him and mingled as friends and neighbors in the same pursuits. So it was with the writer, whom circumstances allowed to become acquainted for the first time with places hallowed by association with the history and later career of him whose monument has become the chief attraction to strangers.

A New Englander, accustomed to the ever-varying beauty of mountain and valley, evergreen forest and sparkling river, soon tires of the monotony of prairie travel. The flat, broad expanse, though spread with ripe harvests that are now more precious than gold to so many of the fire-desolated districts of this section of the West, banded and islanded as they are with belts and groves of oak and hickory, still in passing over them the traveler longs for hills and streams. Through this description of country lies the approach to Springfield.

We had a lovely October morning for our proposed excursion. "The silver habit of the clouds," veiling the autumn sun, tempered the rays that might have been oppressive, for there was no frost in the air; only a slight breeze stirred the foliage of the grove that lies opposite the cemetery, as we descended the well worn path that leads down into a ravine crossed by a small bridge just at the entrance of the City of the Dead. Crowning the summit of the hill beyond, full in view, rises the Lincoln Monument, not yet completed but sufficiently advanced to have already become the receptacle of the travel-worn ashes.

Entering the Cemetery, we observed a number of laborers busy digging about an open vault. Across the front hung crosses and garlands of faded evergreen; reaching the spot we found, on inquiring, that it was the temporary tomb built for the reception of the remains by the Lincoln Monument Association, from which they have but recently been removed.

We stood for a moment within the narrow house so soon to be demolished, for the work commenced that afternoon, then went up toward the monument. It is not yet so far finished as to be accessible to visitors. The door was closed, but an open space over the top, when reached, afforded a view of the interior of the catacomb that contains six crypts. Two of these were open; one contained the casket of little "Willie," who died at the White House in Washington; the other held the casket of Lincoln.

While we were surveying the place a gentleman in gray approached, to whom were submitted some questions relative to the monument and the brick vault then being removed. He very quietly remarked, "I put him in there; I built that vault and removed him to it one cold day in winter." He spoke of the burial of the other son, who died nineteen years before, "Edward Baker," named, doubtless, for Lincoln's friend, Col. Baker, who fell at Ball's Bluff in the early part of the war. The crypt containing the remains of "Taddy," recently

deceased, is already sealed.

The terrace that surrounds the obelisk is seventy-four feet square; on the north side there is a semi-circular projection which is called the catacomb. There is also an oval projection on the south side, called Memorial Hall. Both of these are of the same height of the terrace. Memorial Hall is designed as a receptacle for articles associated with Mr. Lincoln, and is entered from the ground by a door corresponding to the door of the catacomb on the north side.

Four flights of steps lead up to the top of the terrace, one on each corner; the promenade that surrounds the obelisk on every side is floored with immense slabs of planed limestone from the Joliet quarries; opening into the obelisk from this promenade is a door; at the entrance begins the ascent of the shaft by a circular iron stairway. The obelisk rises eighty-five feet above the terrace, making it one hundred feet above the surface of the ground.

The exterior walls of the terrace, catacomb, memorial hall and obelisk are built of granite from Quincy, Mass. Tablets of granite in the form of shields with the names of the States inscribed, form a cordon around the monument above the terrace; the names of the States come in the order of their admission to the Union, the "Old Thirteen"; then follow the others, an "undivided Union."

Over the door that leads into the shaft, is to be placed the United States coat of arms in bronze. The shield with part of the stars obscured supports the American Eagle; the thought intended to be conveyed is that the olive branch was tendered by the government and spurned by the rebels, when it was cast under foot and the conflict raged until the chain of slavery was torn asunder, one portion remaining in the beak of the eagle, the other is grasped by his talons. The name of "Lincoln" is sculptured in the stone just under the shield. On a granite pedestal above, the bronze statue of the President is to stand. This is to be of colossal proportions, about twelve feet high. The plaster model was made in Italy, by Larkin G. Mead of Vermont, and is to be cast from caannon donated by Congress for the purpose. Four groups of bronze statuary representing the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Navy, will occupy the corners of the plinth. The monument is built by contributions from all classes of citizens. It is said that the largest proportion comes from the colored people, and children of the Sunday Schools. More funds than have been contributed are needed to complete the work.

The bronze shield and statue of Lincoln are being cast at Chicopee, Mass. The architectural part of the monument costs \$136,550; bronze coat of arms \$1500; bronze statue \$13,700, incidental expenses including laying out of grounds \$8000. The four groups of statuary are to cost \$13,700 each.

Oak Ridge Cemetery contains ninety-seven acres, six acres being appropriated for the monument; the work was commenced Sept. 9, 1869, with appropriate ceremonies.

Entering Memorial Hall, one sees inserted in the wall, the stone taken from a fragment of the old Roman wall built in the time of King Servius Tullius, five hundred years before the birth of Christ. After Mr. Lincoln was elected President the second term some Roman patriots had the stone suitably inscribed, to him, it is known whether it arrived in England before his death or not, or

that he ever saw it. It seems a singular coincidence, Servius Tullius and Abraham Lincoln both springing from the common people, both laboring for their elevation and improvement, thereby incurring the hatred of the aristocratic classes, both assassinated through their influence, and now the same stone whose setting may have been watched by the Roman King a score of centuries ago, has become the commemorative tablet that associates the names of both these brave assertors of liberty.

It seemed a most appropriate time to come to this place that henceforth will be visited by the lovers of liberty from all lands. The departing year had set its signet upon the trees. The purple and crimson glories of the groves seemed typical of the banners that bloody and torn had struggled through the bitter conflict to the last great victory, at the bidding of the Commander-in-Chief. The fallen, withered leaves that lay heaped above the mounds, told the tale of human life, "We all do fade as a leaf." The mists that spread along the horizon and were piled in long lines of fleecy cloud away up to the zenith, impressed this truth upon the heart, "Human life is but a vapor that appeareth for a little time and then vanisheth away." The melancholy rustling of the dry leaves stirred by the autumn breeze seemed to whisper a warning of the ephemeral nature of human greatness, and these lines from the poem so much admired by him who lay entombed within seemed most expressive:

"O, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
Like a swift fleeting meteor, a fast flying cloud,  
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,  
Man passes from life to his rest in the grave."

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,  
Be scattered around and together be laid,  
The young and the old, the low and the high,  
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie."

One last look into the catacomb and we turned to leave the monument. The casket that now encloses the remains is not the original one, which was of rosewood lined with lead. Upon examination it was found to be unfit for transfer, and the present metallic case was substituted.

Leaving the monument we went last to the receiving vault, an unpretending tomb in the hillside shaded by weeping willows, now fading and yellow, the fallen leaves strewing the ground around. A few pale, leafy mementoes gathered, a crimson leaf or two from a young oak that grew close to the vault, these to be kept as relics, and we walked down the path trodden by thousands before, all bent upon the same errand, to view the place where the slain patriot rested after his funeral pilgrimage.

On the hill just opposite stands the house where are kept the names of visitors who come here from all lands as to a shrine. From there one has a fine view of the three tombs, the first having place under the willows, the temporary vault halfway up the eminence, and crowning all the stately mausoleum that lifts its granite shaft high above all. There it stands, a symbol of the respect and veneration with which a grateful country honors the memory of those virtues that were grown and matured under the fostering influence of her free institutions.

Returning to the city, we visited the Old Capitol, where side by side in the Representatives' Hall hang the portraits of Lincoln and Douglass—then a walk down the street upon which stands the modest two-story wooden house, which was the home of Lincoln when he was a lawyer, and where he lived until he went to reside in the White House, the head of the nation. The house is still owned by

the family. One might fancy the tall form entering the wooden gate in front. At one end of the house rose a trellis supporting a leafless grape vine, and a climbing rose whose crimson leafage was thinning fast.

A visit to the New Capitol, in process of erection, a brief inspection of its solid foundations and rising walls, a ramble through its long halls partitioned with solid masonry, and then homeward by rail. Away we steamed, right into the sunset, through miles of cornfields, shining in the rich red light with golden promise, acres and acres of unshueked heaps, with the new wheat springing tender and green between the rows of stacks — past miles of dark green hedge, feeding herds of fat cattle and horses. Then a stretch of broad prairie belted with walnut, hickory and oak timber. Then the sun went down amid splendors that flushed every cloud with ruby color, the short gloamin swept into the night, and as we left the station for home the hunter's moon came slowly up the eastern sky.

EVA WILDER NEAL.

Nov 18 1871  
Portland Me. Manuscript

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## THE PORTLAND TRANSCRIPT.—

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November 18, 1871.

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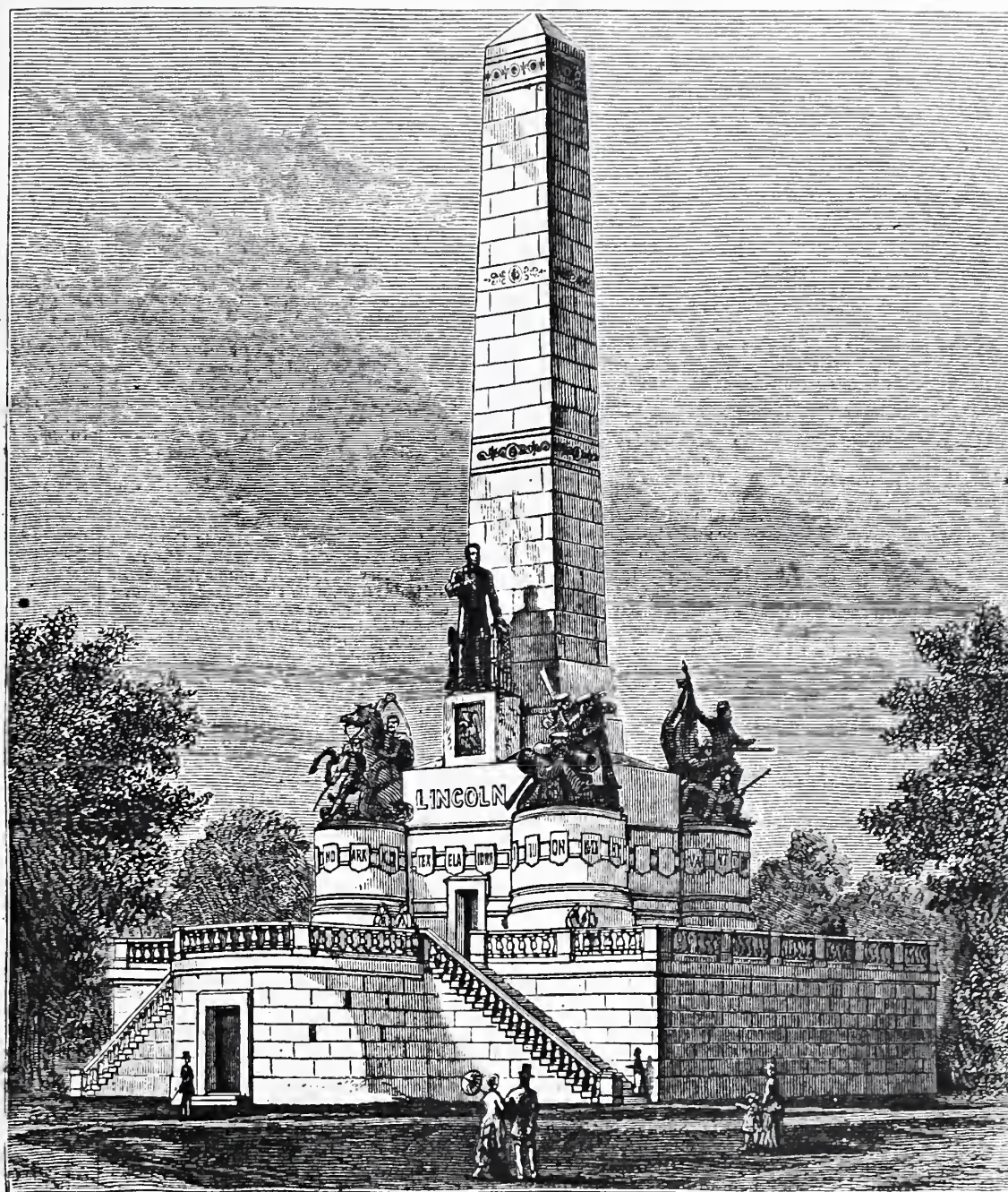
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### THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

WE give on this page an illustration of the monument erected at Springfield, Illinois, in honor of President LINCOLN, which includes a bronze statue of the President modeled by Mr. LARKIN G. MEAD. The statue was put in its place on the 3d inst., and was formally unveiled on the 15th in the presence of a vast assemblage of people from all parts of the country. It stands on the south side and in front of the shaft, about thirty feet above the ground. President GRANT and many other distinguished guests, both civil and military, were present at the ceremony. The statue is an excellent and characteristic likeness of Mr. LINCOLN. The figure is represented as dressed in the double-breasted long frock-coat and the loose pantaloons which were the fashion ten or twelve years ago, and consequently make the form appear somewhat more full and robust than Mr. LINCOLN really was. The portraiture of the statue is realistic in its fidelity. The rather stooping shoulders, the forward inclination of the head, manner of wearing the hair, the protruding eyebrows, the nose, the mouth, with the prominent and slightly drooping lower lip, the mole on his left cheek, the eyes sitting far back in his head, the calm, earnest, half-sorrowful expression of the face, all recall to the minds of his old friends and neighbors the simple-mannered, unaffected man who lived among them until he was called away to enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of the nation.

As will be seen from our engraving, Mr. LINCOLN is represented with his left hand resting upon fasces, around which are gracefully folded the Stars and Stripes. Mr. LINCOLN is represented as having just signed the Proclamation of Emancipation, and in his left hand he holds a scroll marked "Proclamation;" in the right hand he holds a pen. The coat of arms upon the face of the pedestal on which the statue stands represents the American eagle standing upon a shield partly draped by the flag, with one foot upon a broken shackle, and in his



THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY C. J. PAYNE.]

beak the fragments of a chain which he has just broken to pieces.

The monument is constructed in the most substantial manner of Quincy granite. In the base are two chambers. The one shown in our engraving is called Memorial Hall, and contains some interesting relics of the late President. The other, on the north side, contains the caskets inclosing the remains of Mr. LINCOLN and his little son "Tad." The opening above Memorial Hall is the entrance to the winding stairs leading to the top of the monument. The several subordinate groups of figures shown in our engraving are not yet placed in position. Each group is intended to represent a branch of the service of the United States.

The monument was erected under the superintendence of Mr. W. D. RICHARDSON, from the design of Mr. LARKIN G. MEAD. The base is seventy-four feet on each side and twenty high, the total height to the top of the shaft being one hundred and twenty feet. The structure cost \$250,000.



### Where Lincoln Rests.

It would be difficult to imagine a lovelier spot at this season of the year than Oak Ridge, the last resting place of Abraham Lincoln. During the month of June, perhaps, the throng of visitors to the tomb is greater than at any other time of the year. The cemetery is now easily reached from almost any portion of the city by street cars. Visitors taking the cars at the new capitol building reach the cemetery in less than 20 minutes. Almost any day during the summer months the number of visitors at the tomb will average from 200 to 500 persons. Excursionists from different parts of the west visit the capitol, the one great object of their pilgrimage being to gaze upon the monument of the illustrious dead. Picnic parties from different parts of the state visit the park and ridge daily, and it is no unusual thing to see the lunch baskets of nearly 2,000 people when the railroads pour in some of their largest excursions, as was often the case during July and August last summer.

After leaving the park the ridge is reached by a short walk, in which the visitor is compelled to descend a number of wooden steps, with here and there a level piece of ground, and which affords shorter intervals of rest when ascending the steps from the ravine below, after returning from a visit to the tomb. Entering the cemetery the visitor reads over the gateway of a very plain wooden construction the inscription, "Oak Ridge Cemetery." At the gate stands a well dressed man, who has officiated for some years as a sort of sentry or overseer, whose duty seems to be to see that no drunken characters drive in and to prevent, as far as possible, any disorderly conduct on the grounds. Passing to the right is the sexton's house, and here is kept the cemetery register, where the visitor records his name. Each year has added new beauty and improvement to Oak Ridge, and the visitor who entered the gates upon that memorable April day when the lamented president was consigned to the tomb, would now hardly recognize the place. The cemetery is the property of a stock company of Springfield, who a few years before the war purchased the property at a rather cheap figure.

The visitor to the tomb of Lincoln lingers as if in a dream. From the tomb a most beautiful landscape is spread before the visitor, and through the rich foliage of the magnificent trees here and there are dotted the tombstones of many of Lincoln's earlier friends, who knew him years ago as a struggling young lawyer, with nothing before him but an honest ambition and fine natural talents. Grand, gloomy and sublime is the sight before us, with nothing to mar the loveliness of the spot except in the very near distance, where is to be seen the immense volumes of heavy black smoke, puffing and escaping from the high smoke stack of a lager beer brewery into the cemetery. The busy traffic in the beverage is going on night and day.

The custodian of the monument is John W. Powell, a nice looking old gentleman, who it will be remembered wrote a most graphic description of Lincoln's funeral cortege from the national capital to the last resting place beneath the shade of Oak Ridge. Mr. Powell took charge of the room known as the Lincoln memorial, located in the base of the monument.

Here upon the walls hang the official condolence of the various crowned heads of Europe, forwarded at the time when a thrill of horror ran through the land at the terrible tragedy enacted. In glass cases are contained other memories of Lincoln's earlier life, in the shape of surveying instruments, axes, pieces of rail split by the president when a young man in Illinois. The tools used by the desperadoes who attempted to rob the tomb a few years ago, copies of the president's biography, written by himself, photographs of the lamented dead, of his old home in Springfield and his tomb are what mostly interests the visitor. Yet there are many other articles in the memorial room. A small price of admission is charged to enter the memorial chamber, and from this source a considerable sum of money must be realized—more than sufficient to pay the custodian for his services and leave the monumental association at the end of each year a handsome surplus.

Among the visitors at the tomb at all seasons of the year are members of the colored race, who seem to flock in almost countless numbers from all parts of the country to kneel at the shrine of the man who did so much for their own race.—Philadelphia Times, Dec. 1, 1880.

The Lincoln monument at the beautiful cemetery near Springfield, Ill., is at last finished, the last of the groups of bronze statuary—the cavalry and the artillery groups being now in their places, and the four corners of the magnificent pile of masonry are now occupied by warlike groups, in accordance with the original design, namely, groups of infantry, cavalry, artillery and the navy. The figures are in each case lifesize and remarkably lifelike. The sculptor, Mead, has here given in this work specimens of the finest possibilities of his wondrous art. This great solid monument, with its imposing statuary, will—let us hope—endure as long as time and history shall survive.—May 11, 1883.



**His Love for His Father and His Trust in God—A Description of the Tomb and the Mementoes of His Life and Death.**

The world knows more about the boyhood of Washington, and Randall tells us more of the early history of Jefferson, than we can ever hope to learn about Lincoln. Both the former came from flourishing Virginia families who "lived in lordly state in the good old barbaric days when the soil of Virginia was still unworn and negroes brought twenty-five guineas a head and tobacco four pence a pound in London docks," while the latter originated from a family and region so obscure that for a long time such facts as the exact date of his birth, the age of his mother, or the location of her grave were in doubt. We know but little about his parents except that his mother died soon after the family removed to Spencer County, Ind., from Kentucky, and that within a little over a year his father, Thomas Lincoln, then married his first love, Sarah Bush, who had once in their earlier days rejected him and chosen one Johnson for her partner. The latter having died, his widow accepted Thomas Lincoln's offer and the youthful Abraham had a step-mother. It is to his honor that young Lincoln, loved his new mother, and equally true that she idolized her step-son. A curious letter written by Lincoln several years before the war has recently come to light. It is addressed to John D. Johnson, his step-brother, and reveals the love he bore to his father, besides shedding a flood of light on the oft mooted question as to his religious belief. In answer to a letter notifying him of his father's illness he regrets that he is unable to reach the latter's bedside on account of his own wife's sickness. "I sincerely hope," he writes, "that father may yet recover his health; but, at all events, tell him to call upon and confide in our great and good and merciful Maker, who will not turn away from him in any extremity. Say to him, if we could meet now it is doubtful whether it would not be more painful than pleasant, but that if it be his lot to go now he will soon have a joyous meeting with many loved ones gone before, and where the rest of us, through the help of God, hope are long to join them." Truly these are the words of an affectionate and dutiful son. They betoken the spirit of a noble man. They are a complete answer to wild assertions by fallacious iconoclasts, who still insist that Lincoln was pronounced in his disbelief.

**THE TOMB.**

Two miles north of Springfield, the capital of Illinois—the scene of his great defeats and triumphs—lie the bones of the great martyr. On the crest of a beautiful and commanding hill in Oak Ridge Cemetery stands the monument, a stately work of art designed by the sculptor Larkin Meade, and erected by a grateful people to commemorate the virtues of the greatest man of modern times. A few months ago the last group of bronze statuary, representing the artillery, was placed in position and the stately edifice costing a quarter of a million dollars is now complete. From the center of the base an immense granite shaft rises to a height of a hundred feet, at the foot of which in groups of bronze are represented the horrors and cruel machinery of war, surmounted by the merciful and majestic form of Lincoln holding in his hands the Constitution and emblems of peace. People from every part of the world where freedom is cherished make their pilgrim to this spot where freedom's greatest martyr lies entombed. The other day in looking over the register of names I found that a citizen of Honolulu, a native of Turkey and a Seminole Indian have all visited the monument in the same day. In the wide base or pedestal are two rooms separated by a hollow wall.

work that man must have been Lincoln. Born and reared in poverty, he believed he had a mission to perform, and all through life, as he advanced step by step, seemed guided by an unseen hand. After four years of anxiety and toil, such as no man, perhaps, ever experienced before, he yielded up his life before its fruition. History furnishes us with a parallel only in him who asked that his enemies might be forgiven, "for they know not what they do." A sacrifice to the sin of slavery, Lincoln fell amid the horrors of civil war; but above the blood of its victims and the ashes of its desolate hearths will arise his great figure as the most acceptable sacrifice offered by the nineteenth century in expiation of the great crime of the sixteenth. J. W. W.

Decatur, Ill., September 2, 1883.

Something over a thousand of these sympathetic messages were received. Many are on parchment, ornamented with elaborate scrolls. Every portion of the world paid its respects—from the great corporation of London down to the smallest society of civilized mortals in South Africa. Here is the powder horn carried by one of his ancestors in the Revolution, and also the rude compass and chain Lincoln himself used when he was Surveyor of Sangamon County. Here, too, are the different portraits of him, his bust by Velz, and a plaster cast of the hand that wrote the Emancipation Proclamation. Seeing the latter, one's imagination picture the noble form of Lincoln standing behind it, and one's feelings are like those of the poet Tom Moore when he was presented to Jefferson and was permitted to grasp the hand that drew up the Declaration of Independence. In a little walnut frame hung up in the rear of the room is a small piece of faded silk dotted here and there with spots of blood. Above it is a striking feminine hand are written the words, "Blood of the Martyred President—Presented by Laura Keane." As is known, the actress Miss Keane, who was on the stage of Ford's theater when the assassin Booth leaped down from the President's box, hurried to the dying man's side, and during the exciting moments that followed sat bathing his head on her lap. The blood trickled down her beautiful silk dress and that portion she cut out and a few years since sent to Springfield for preservation.

**THE GUARD OF HONOR.**

The monument is under control of the Lincoln Guard of Honor, a society of prominent citizens in Springfield. The custodian, who is also secretary of the society, is Mr. S. C. Powers, and he is daily in attendance to conduct visitors through the Memorial Hall and all other parts of the structure. He has written a brief life of Lincoln and is the author of a history of the monument. He is so well fitted for the position he fills that I was reminded of what Lincoln himself said in recommending to one of his Kentucky friends a certain citizen of Springfield as a real estate agent because he was "a man whom the good Lord made on purpose for such business." After the Memorial Hall has been seen visitors are led outside and around the base of the monument to the side facing the north, where on the floor of a marble-lined room, in a massive sarcophagus, lie all that remains of Abraham Lincoln. On the head of the casket, almost always covered with flowers, are carved these memorable words, eternal as the hills—"With Malice toward none, with Charity for all." Every head is uncovered, and all bow reverently as the custodian recites in low and measured tones the history and facts of the great man's burial. Below, at the base of the hill is the old vault where Bishop Simpson delivered his majestic funeral oration, when the great procession that begun in Washington and ended at Springfield disbanded; beyond are the skies overspreading the great North. With the villainous and unsuccessful scheme to steal Lincoln's bones in November, 1876, the public are already familiar. Only the vigilance of the United States Secret Service prevented the nefarious and inhuman outrage from meeting with success. Singular as it may seem Mrs. Lincoln herself refused ever to visit her husband's tomb or see the monument erected to his memory. Whenever she went out for a drive particular instructions were given not to go anywhere near Oak Ridge Cemetery or within sight of the monument, and to this strange resolution she steadily adhered up to the time of her death last year. The observance of Emancipation Day, or later on, of Decoration Day, each year are interesting times at the monument. When these anniversaries come in their turn, the minds of the soldier and colored man revert instinctively to Lincoln. His coffin is hidden in its profusion of flowers, poets and orators repeat the story of his life, the crippled veteran, the widowed mother

## A FAULTY SEPULCHER.

Pleasing to Look at But all Rotten-  
ness Within.

Lincoln monument is undergoing repairs. Thinking something of interest might be picked up there, a reporter of the Springfield Register called on Mr. Power, the custodian, and asked to be shown through. In five minutes time he learned more about monumental architecture than he might have learned in a year by looking at the outside, and we are justified in saying that the way the Lincoln monument is thrown together is a shame and a disgrace. A large amount of money has been expended to put the base of the monument in shape as far as they have now gone, and many thousands of dollars will yet have to be spent to make it withstand the ravages of time, even for one generation, when it should have been built to stand for centuries. In one end of the Memorial hall is a new lot of curiosities which have been collected by the custodian. All together there is in the showcase about two wheel-barrow loads of debris which has been carefully sorted and labeled. They are curiosities of architecture. The label reads about as follows: This board, one inch thick, eight inches wide and five feet long, pine, stood on end and was the only support of one end of the granite steps of the north end. The step that should have rested on the wall was too short and this board was the only support. If it should have given away the step would have fallen.

This 2x4 scantling was the only support of one of the main flagging stones on top of the base. The stone had no other support and as the scantling decayed the flagging was let down.

Then comes a lot of little wooden wedges which were used as keystones in one of the main arches.

Here are more wedges of the same kind from some other important place.

There is displayed a lot of crumbled bricks. They are honeycombed and rotted or fallen to pieces like chunks of ice that have stood long in a hot sun.

Here is a sample of the mortar used in the structure. You can crush it between your fingers. Here is a stalagmite. "What is a stalagmite?" you ask. Well this one is a hunk of cement about as big as a water bucket, formed by dripping. It appears there was a hole where it should have been solid, and in order to fill it cement was poured in but it went on through and formed this architectural curiosity.

With a lamp we were shown into the long dark corridors on the west side of the shaft. We must say that in passing around the foundation of the shaft we were struck with the idea that it was a good solid looking foundation. For this one evidence of solidity we thank God with a sincere and fervent heart.

The long corridor is arched over with brick from one end to the other. But such brick work! Such an arch! It is almost flat, some places almost ready to fall down on you, and here and there wedged with blocks between the bricks to take the place of mortar or brick. From top to bottom of this wall 4x4 pine scantlings have recently been put in to hold the floor above from coming down. In explanation it is said that the specifica-

tions provide that the stone flagging above should lap in the middle and one end rest on the outer wall. The stones do not reach to the outer wall and these props were put in to make up the deficiency. We lead on. Here is a new hole dug through the brick wall, so one can get under the north-west stairs. In looking in we find several of the stone steps short at one end, and resting on little brackets built in the brick wall, similar to the way a chimney starts out from a brick wall.

What are these big pipes leading down to the corners? We are told they are the main conductors from the roof to the base and that when the monument was completed these led into the space beneath the stone floor, where the water seeped into the foundation and thus into the earth. At their own expense the association afterward put in an ample drain which should have been put in by the contractor.

The old wall on the east and north sides of the base of the monument has been taken down and entirely rebuilt, about one hundred and twenty-five or one hundred and fifty feet in all. As many of our readers are aware, the outside wall is of brick faced with granite. There are no anchors, except a few strips of iron near the top to hold the double wall together, and there was a lack of mortar to such an extent that frequently holes or spaces between the walls were left into which a man could thrust his hand. This has all been gone over; the walls taken down and relaid. The arches overhead of which there are eight or ten have been torn out as unsafe except one.

We asked Mr. Peters if there were any anchors to hold the granite to the interior brick of the obelisk or shaft. He said he thought not. In looking up, near the top of the shaft the cracks appear to be spreading, and it seems probable that it will only be a short time until the entire obelisk will have to come down and be rebuilt. We may be mistaken; we hope we are, but time will tell.

These are but a few of the defects that have been unearthed. Nobody knows where the matter will end. There is no use to further endeavor to keep the matter silent. Something must be done. We are informed all the money of the association has been used up and the repairs not completed. What can be done to complete the work, we do not know.

This piece of work, which should have been the pride of the nation, is a stench in the nostrils of all good citizens. The association was imposed upon, and accepted from the builder a pile of stuff when it paid for a monument. The association, we believe, was strictly honest, but very careless.—Nov. 13, 1884.



**Badly Constructed Originally, the  
Sculpture is Being Slowly Dis-  
integrated by the Severe  
Illinois Climate—Con-  
stant Repairs Nec-  
essary.**

Springfield, Ill., May 25, 1885—The Lincoln monument, under which sleeps the body of the great emancipator, is in a villainous state of disrepair. There is no reason to believe that it is going to fall down right away—although that fate is certainly in store for it—but it is certain that a monument designed to bear upon imperishable stone the name and deeds of a great man, and furnish, as well as a decent sepulcher for his ashes, it is as lamentable a failure as could well be conceived. In the widely spread prospectus of the monument society, issued in 1865, it was set forth that "loving hearts would rear and cherish a shrine for patriotism through all the circling centuries of the unseen future, and hither pilgrims will come from every land to do honor to the memory of one of the world's greatest benefactors." The pilgrim, if he come at any time before Macaulay's New Zealander reaches London bridge, will find the expected shrine a ruin, and if he waits but one century may look in vain for the mecca of his journey. Repairs may maintain the place for many years, but when I say that important parts of the structure have twice fallen away; that the keystone of one of its important arches was wedged with bits of pine wood, which, decaying, caused it to be rebuilt, that the chambers under the terraces are filled with wooden braces; that this important support was never held except by a few angle irons, and they so small and far apart that the seams broke open, the supports tottered, and the immediate safety of the entire structure was threatened, the damage can be appreciated. Repairs were ordered and the whole east end of the terrace was taken down and replaced. When the statuary came to be placed on the pillars designed for it, they were found to have insufficient bearings to trust the bronze upon, and they were required to be rebuilt. Now the west chamber or wing of the terrace is going the same way, and thus the body of the late president stands in a danger almost as disgraceful as it once did from thieves. In monuments the element of permanency is of the most importance, and whether we have not got the right kind of material, whether the best kind will withstand the disintegrating influence of a climate knowing extreme and many changes of heat and cold, or whether the contractors are most to blame, it is well to know it.

This monument was constructed under the auspices of the National Lincoln Memorial association, Governor Oglesby being president. A board of directors showed the names of S. M. Cullom, O. M. Hatch, James H. Beverage, and twelve others. Funds were contributed by the soldiers and sailors of the United States to the amount of \$27,000. Eight thousand dollars of that sum was raised by the colored soldiers. Several thousand Sunday School scholars gave \$20,000. The state in two appropriations paid

make up \$200,000 was secured by miscellaneous contribution. Its exterior is wholly of Quincy granite. Its base is seventy feet square with semi-circular extensions on the north and south. From the center of the terrace rises a square shaft to the height of 100 feet. Larkin Mead's really good statue of Lincoln done in bronze stands upon a square pedestal on the south side of the terrace. Beneath the statue is the memorial hall, and within that is the catacomb. This is a semi-circular vestibule of ten or twelve feet radius, having an arched ceiling, marble floor and five crypts. At the rear in the vestibule, which is reached through a crated iron door, is a sarcophagus, which contained at the time of the alleged attempted theft of the body the remains of the president. The crypts are those of the children of the Lincoln family who are dead and there remains a place for those who yet live. But the body of the president does not sleep in the sarcophagus, nor does that of his unfortunate wife occupy the central crypt, which the custodian points out as hers. They lie far below, side by side, in a grave of earth, whither they were moved by the executive committee, John T. Stewart, John Williams and Jacob Burns.

Mr. Stewart told me this, and said that when Robert Lincoln came on with the body of his mother he was taken down and shown his father's resting place. He said that Mrs. Lincoln should also lie there, and there she was placed. Mr. Stewart, speaking for the committee, said that there was nothing, not even Quincy granite that could withstand the influences of this climate. The extremes of winter and summer were beyond their resistance, and even the granite of the monument showed signs of disintegration. "It is true of all the country of this latitude from New York west; I have studied it for years," he said.

"They have an old stone in New York," I suggested.

"Yes, and this obelisk won't stand fifty years there, nor could it last twenty years here. We built the monument in a spirit of economy. Our contractor, W. D. Richardson, was an inexperienced man, and his work was done most inefficiently, but we do not believe it was done dishonestly. There were some arches put in that did not reach what they were supposed to support and the capstone of the shaft is in three pieces instead of one. We should have put cement in between the roof of the base and its supports. This has already been done and further repairs are being made. The charge for visiting the interior is 25 cents. That yields an income of about \$1000 a year. We have in hand about \$600 and we propose to do our best to keep the monument in good condition. We would proceed against Richardson for damages, but the statute of limitation has run in his favor. He was an incompetent man, and we did not know it then. The time of the Bunn bank failure a few years ago, a considerable sum, variously stated between \$1200 and \$13,000 was in the hands of Jacob Bunn. This was paid back or such part of it as represented 70 per cent, which was the basis of settlement made."

There is a Lincoln guard of honor here incorporated for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase and keep

lect and preserve mementoes of his life and death. So far their duties have been altogether sentimental. They have not guarded anything nor have they made any considerable collection of relics.

Appropos of Oakridge being the resting place of Lincoln, an interesting incident of his funeral was given me by Dr. Wohlgenuth. Mrs. Lincoln had been asked by Secretary Stanton where she preferred the body should be buried. She declared in favor of Oakridge, and Dr. Wohlgenuth was wired to make the necessary preparations. A number of people claimed that the body belonged to the state, and that it should rest in the state house grounds, where a vault was hastily made ready. General Hooker accompanied the remains and was in the procession which filed out of the state house that sad May day in 1865. At the point where the column had to take one road or the other, General Cook, leading, cried out, "Left Wheel," which would have led to the state house. "Right Wheel," cried General Hooker, and, the last order being obeyed, the column and its great burden passed on to the monument, which now stands as if trembling in doubt as to its fitness to contain its great charge. R. R.

# A ROMAN RELIC.

ONEIDA, Kan.

Give an account of the stone taken from the wall around Rome, inscribed with the name of Servius Tullius, and sent to Abraham Lincoln. By whom and why was it sent, and where is it now?

/ 8 8 6

CYRUS SHINN.

*Answer.*—Servius Tullius is said to have been the sixth king of Rome, and to have reigned from 578-538 B. C. His time antedated the period of authentic Roman history, but there is little doubt that he lived, and that he was, as tradition affirms, a just and worthy ruler, whose constant effort was to help and uplift the common people. He was himself of obscure origin, and his active sympathy with the lower classes excited the hatred of the wealthy Romans, and at last his son-in-law, Lucius Tarquinus, headed a conspiracy against him, and he was murdered by hired assassins in the streets of Rome in the year 538 B. C. He had built a stone wall around the city during his reign as a protection against the incursions of barbarian tribes. This wall was so well and firmly built that for 700 years it served its purpose effectually. Though now in ruins, it still bears the name of Servius Tullius. Before the sad death of President Lincoln completed the striking parallel between his history and that of the justice-loving king of Rome, some Roman patriots, in order to show their admiration of the noble character of the American President, and their appreciation of the likeness of his virtues to those of Servius Tullius, took a stone from the wall, where it had been placed 2,400 years before, had engraved upon it an inscription and sent it as a memorial to President Lincoln. The inscription, which was in Latin, is translated as follows:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time of the American Republic, citizens of Rome present this stone, from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave asserters of liberty may be associated. Anno, 1865."

The stone is a conglomerate sandstone, 27½ inches long, 19 inches wide, and 8¾ inches thick. The lower edge and the side bearing the inscription are dressed true; the opposite sides show the uneven natural surface of a stone. The upper edge and both ends are broken as if with a hammer. It is not known when or by whom this stone was sent. Over a year after the death of President Lincoln, it was found buried among some rubbish in the basement of the Executive Mansion.

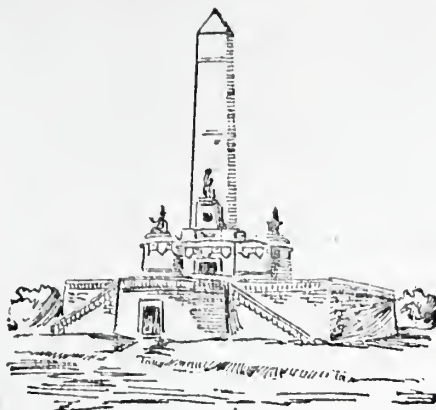
— A design for the vault for the reception of the remains of President Lincoln has been submitted to the Association. The style is gothic, the material to be Joliet marble highly finished. The details are elaborate, and will no doubt be expensive.

— The income of Edwin Forrest last year was



Abraham Lincoln died in Washington on April 15, 1865. The body of the murdered President was borne in state through the country from the national capital to Springfield, Ill., where it was buried at Oak Ridge in a temporary tomb.

On October 13, 1874, the present imposing memorial tomb, the work of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, was dedicated. The monument is of white marble, with a por-



LINCOLN MONUMENT.

trait statue of Lincoln in bronze, and four bronze groups at the corners—the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the army, and the naval branch of the service.

## LINCOLN MONUMENT.

### Action Looking Toward Turning the One at Springfield, Ill., Over to the State.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. 1894  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 23.—In view of the general sentiment throughout the State in favor of turning over the Lincoln monument in this city to the custody and care of the State, and the probability that the Republican State Convention will adopt resolutions asking the next Legislature to accept this trust on behalf of the State, the trustees of the Lincoln Monument Association held a meeting to-day to consider the subject. The trustees have favored the transfer of the property to the State, provided the Legislature would agree to make the appropriation necessary for its care and made admission to the monument free, but when the subject has been agitated, the Legislature has either failed to make an appropriation large enough for these purposes, or has failed to act. At a meeting held May 24, 1893, the monument association passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Lincoln Monument Association, of Springfield, Ill., is ready and willing to transfer to the State of Illinois, in trust for the benefit of the people, the care and custody of the Lincoln monument, located at Oak Ridge Cemetery, near Springfield, Ill., and of all the grounds belonging to said corporation in the vicinity of said monument, being about nine acres, upon the condition that the said State will preserve the same as a sacred trust in memory of the distinguished statesman and martyred President, whose remains repose beneath the same; and upon the further condition that the Legislature will, from time to time, make such appropriations as may be necessary to keep said monument and grounds in good repair and to pay a custodian and such assistants as may be proper; and upon the further condition that the public may be admitted into the monument at all proper hours under such rules and regulations as may be made by commissioners to be appointed; and that no fee shall be charged for such admission. And upon the condition that the bodies of Abraham Lincoln and his wife, Mary T. Lincoln, and the bodies of their children, already deposited there, shall not be removed from said monument, and that neither the State nor the commissioners, nor its agents, shall disturb nor interfere with the arrangements between this association and Robert T. Lincoln, whereby, upon the decease of himself and children, their remains shall be permanently deposited in the crypts in the mausoleum of said monument, and that the remains of their deceased son, which have already been deposited there, shall not be removed from the monument.

There were present at the meeting to-day ex-Gov. R. J. Oglesby, Senator Cullom by proxy, Senator Palmer by proxy, James C. Conkling, John W. Bunn, C. C. Brown, George N. Black and Lincoln Dubois. The result of the meeting is shown by its adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, James C. Conkling, George N. Black and Lincoln Dubois were appointed a committee under resolutions of this board on the 24th day of May, 1894, to confer with the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, looking to the transfer of the Lincoln monument and grounds to the State of Illinois; and

Whereas, On account of the shortness of the time before the adjournment, no action was taken by the General Assembly; and

Whereas, The board is still willing to turn over the property to the State on such terms as said resolutions provide; therefore,

Resolved, That said committee be continued, with power to carry out the action of the board on the 24th day of May, 1893, at the next meeting of the General Assembly of this State.

## 2.17 WILL TRANSFER THE MONUMENT. 1895

The special committee of the Illinois legislature appointed to confer with the Lincoln monument association with a view to securing the transfer of the Lincoln monument to the state held several conferences with a committee of the latter body, and as a result the details of the transfer are about completed. The state is to take the monument and maintain it, providing a custodian and dispensing with the admission fee. The monument and the grounds surrounding it will be conveyed to the state. The legislative committee will draft a bill making a sufficient appropriation to put the monument in through repair and to build a small cottage near the monument for the custodian. It is thought that at least \$50,000 will be required for the purpose.

## LINCOLN MONUMENT.

### Will Not Be Transferred to Illinois To-Day. 1895

Special to The Republic.

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—It is announced to-night that the ceremonies arranged for transferring the Lincoln monument from the Monument Association to the State, which were to have taken place to-morrow night, will not be held. Somebody seems to have acted precipitately in the matter. The fact is, the law providing for State custody of the monument does not go into effect until July 1, and Governor Altgeld announces with emphasis that he will have nothing to do with receiving the property prior to that time.

Public attention is again directed to the disgraceful condition of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill. It was thought that when the Legislature took action last winter and the state government became the custodian that all needed repairs would thus be provided for and the monument and grounds would be suitably cared for. But according to a report from Governor Altgeld the monument itself needs reconstruction. It was built of brick with merely a veneering of granite. The tooth of time is making its ravages. That sort of shilly-shally work will not resist the effects of the weather. The men who planned such a structure had not studied the monuments of antiquity, it would seem, or, if so, then the contractor over reached them. But it is now evident that the great State of Illinois must take down most of the dilapidated structure and build sure and solid, as the architects and builders of to-day know how to build. The Governor favors solid granite and nothing less enduring would satisfy those who venerate the name and character of Lincoln and who appreciate the greatness of the service he rendered to his country.

1855

# TO HONOR THE DEAD

Thousands Visited the National  
Lincoln Monument

Custodian Johnson Makes Report  
For the Year 1898.

Many Foreign Countries Represented  
Among Those Who Pay Tribute  
To the Departed.

The report of Major E. S. Johnson, custodian of the national Lincoln monument, has been submitted to the board of managers. It shows that 13,276 people visited the monument during the year 1898. The majority of these were from Illinois, Missouri furnishing the next number of visitors. The report also shows that foreign visitors were numerous. An average of one in three of the visitors wrote his or her name in the visitors' register in Memorial hall.

During the month of January, 292 visitors called at the monument, one of these being from the District of Columbia, three from Canada, and two from England. The total number of states represented was sixteen. Among the distinguished visitors in the month were Governor and Mrs. Lon V. Stevens of Missouri, and five veterans of the civil war.

In February, there were four visitors from the District of Columbia. The total visitors for the month numbered 405, among them being C. H. Keeler of Dixon, a member of the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition commission. Of the visitors 302 were from Illinois, and twenty states were represented.

Twenty states were represented in the visitors during the month of March, the total number being 366. Three of these were from England, one from New Mexico, two from Indian territory, and two from the District of Columbia. John H. Chicken of Flora, who had heard Mr. Lincoln make an address at Vermont, Ill., was among the number.

The total number of visitors in the month of April was 544, twenty-four states being represented. From Illinois there was 436 visitors; from the District of Columbia, one; Oklahoma, one; China, one, and England one. There were ten veterans of the civil war, ten soldiers of the Spanish-American war, and one regular army soldier among the callers.

In May the visitors reached the high mark of 3,052. In this month there were also a number of foreigners here; one from Turkey, one from Sweden, one from Germany, one from England, two from Bohemia, one from China, six from Canada, one from Oklahoma, and one from New Mexico. Of the whole Illinois furnished 2,798; Missouri, sixty-eight, and Indiana, twenty-four.

In the month of June 808 visitors called at the monument. One of these was from Chili, one from South America, one from Canada, one from Indian territory, and two from the District of Columbia. The states represented were twenty-four. Rev. J. S. Woodside, who has been a missionary in Landour, North India, since 1848, was one of the distinguished callers.

The visitors numbered 1,494 during the month of July, of which number 1,267 were from Illinois. Twenty-eight states were represented, together with two foreign countries. An average of two foreign countries.

The veterans of the civil war, who visited the monument in August numbered seventeen, and the total number of visitors was 1,030. In this month one Spaniard visited the tomb, also one German and one Canadian, making in all three foreign countries represented. James E. McElwain of Portland, Ore., who shook hands with Lincoln in 1858, was among the visitors.

The visitors in the month of September reached 3,098. Among them were Judge John Rice of Petersburg, who, while county surveyor, surveyed with Lincoln's compass, and Emily A. Lester of Taylorville, who met Lincoln and heard him speak in 1858. Thirty-five states and two foreign countries were represented. The visitors from the state of Illinois numbered 2,749.

Four countries were represented in the month of October, Syria, France, Canada and New Mexico. The total number of visitors was 981. One of these was from Alaska and two were from Oklahoma. The report shows that Illinois furnished 768 visitors, while from Missouri there were forty-six and from Indiana thirty-three.

Governor Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania visited the monument in the month of November. The total number of visitors was 744, there being twenty-three states and two foreign countries represented. One of the foreigners was from Belgium and the other was from India. One of the visitors, Mrs. S. Emmons, formerly of Beardstown, left a letter dated in 1850, which was written by Lincoln to her husband.

During the month of December, one Porto Rican visited the monument. The total number of visitors for the month was 462. Twenty-three states, one territory and two foreign countries were represented. There were six veterans of the civil war among the number.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN



## DECAY ATTACKS LINCOLN'S COFFIN

Workmen Rebuilding the Monument  
Find Casket Rotting Away.

Remains of the Martyred President Will Be  
Placed in a Vault at Springfield.

[Special Telegram.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 9.—Workmen engaged in excavating the concrete in which is embedded the remains of President Abraham Lincoln came upon the outer casing of the metallic casket today. They found that the wood had commenced to decay and that within a short time the metal would have been exposed to the corroding dampness that had found its way through the granitic formation and was seeking the body of the martyred emancipator.

The condition of the casing was due to the openings in the monument caused by the slipping of its base, for it was no longer a protection against the elements and the rain which entered the structure found a seam leading to the casket.

The discovery made today demonstrates that the legislature acted none too early in providing for the reconstruction of the monument.

### Casket to Be Placed in a Vault.

Colonel J. S. Culver, who is in charge of the work of rebuilding the structure, stated today that it was probable that the casket would be removed tomorrow to the temporary vault where the remains of President Lincoln and the deceased members of his family are to rest while the monument is in course of reconstruction.

Whether or not the removal will take place tomorrow depends upon the ability of the workmen to remove the concrete in time. They have found the task a difficult one, for the formation of the composition has been perfect and to quarry it is a duplication of the work of going through so much natural stone. In anticipation of the probable completion of the work tomorrow, Colonel Culver has notified Governor Tanner, State Treasurer Whittemore and Superintendent of Public Instruction Baylis to be present to witness the removal of the remains. These officials are under the law the trustees of the Lincoln monument, and the contractor desires that they direct the removal of the body in their official capacity.

### Governor Too Ill to Attend.

Owing to the governor's illness he will not be present, but he will be represented by his son, Colonel J. Mack Tanner. There will be no ceremonies in connection with the event and few will witness the disinterment of the president's remains and their removal to the temporary vault.

As soon as the remains of the president are placed in the temporary vault two great stones weighing over four tons will be put in position to block the entrance, and as the work of demolishing the old monument goes forward the stone from it will be piled around the vault as an additional safeguard. The attempt to steal the remains of the president in 1876 is still fresh in the memory of the people and every precaution will be taken to prevent its repetition.

## Officials in Charge of Monument Hope to Open Coffin.

### Precedent Demands That Casket Must Be Undone Before Interment.

[Special Correspondence.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 13.—Within the next two months the face of Abraham Lincoln may be exposed to the gaze of the officials who are in charge of the Lincoln national monument and a few friends of the great emancipator. Within that time it will be necessary to move the remains from their temporary resting place back to the reconstructed monument, and if precedent is followed the casket will be opened on this occasion in order that the remains may be identified and proper certificate of their final interment may be made.

The last time the casket containing the remains was opened was April 14, 1887, at the time it was taken from its secret hiding place near the base of the monument shaft and interred in the bed of cement in which it remained until the work of rebuilding the monument was commenced. At that time

the remains were in excellent condition. The features were shrunken and drawn, but they were not distorted in the least and the few friends of the dead president who were permitted to look into the casket had no hesitancy in identifying them. It was remarked at this time that the clothing was in good condition.

#### Can Still Be Identified.

Before the casket was imbedded in the concrete which covered it for so many years every precaution was taken to reveal it perfectly. Though fourteen years have passed there is reason to believe that the remains are still in fairly good condition and that, if it is deemed advisable to again open the casket, they can be identified, as they were in 1887. The question of opening the casket will be determined by the commission which has the custody of the monument for the state of Illinois. This commission consists of the governor, treasurer and superintendent of public instruction.

The same commission will determine when the reconstructed monument is to be rededicated and will prepare for proper services on that occasion. It is not expected that the dedication can occur before fall and sentiment favors the anniversary of the first dedication Oct. 14. Although the monument is almost ready to receive the remains of President Lincoln, there is considerable work to be done upon that structure before it will be ready for dedication, and it is designed to have all the work completed before the formal ceremony is held. The October date, it is believed, will suit President McKinley, who will be asked to preside at the dedicatory services.

When President Lincoln's remains reached

Springfield from Washington they were first taken to the capitol building, where they lay in state. After the funeral service they were taken to a receiving vault in Oak Ridge cemetery, where they remained under a military guard until the completion of the temporary vault, where they rested while the monument was in course of construction. In September, 1871, the remains were transferred to the sarcophagus of the monument. Here they remained until the attempt was made to steal them Nov. 7, 1876.

Following the attempt to steal the remains the Lincoln guard of honor met at the monument at midnight one night, removed the body from the sarcophagus, carried it from the north to the south side of the structure and then through memorial hall to a point near the base of the shaft. Here it remained until 1887, when it was imbedded in the cement beneath the sarcophagus, together with the remains of Mrs. Lincoln. It was expected that this would be the final resting place of the president, and so it would have been but for the decay of the old monument.

#### Monument Is Now Rebuilt.

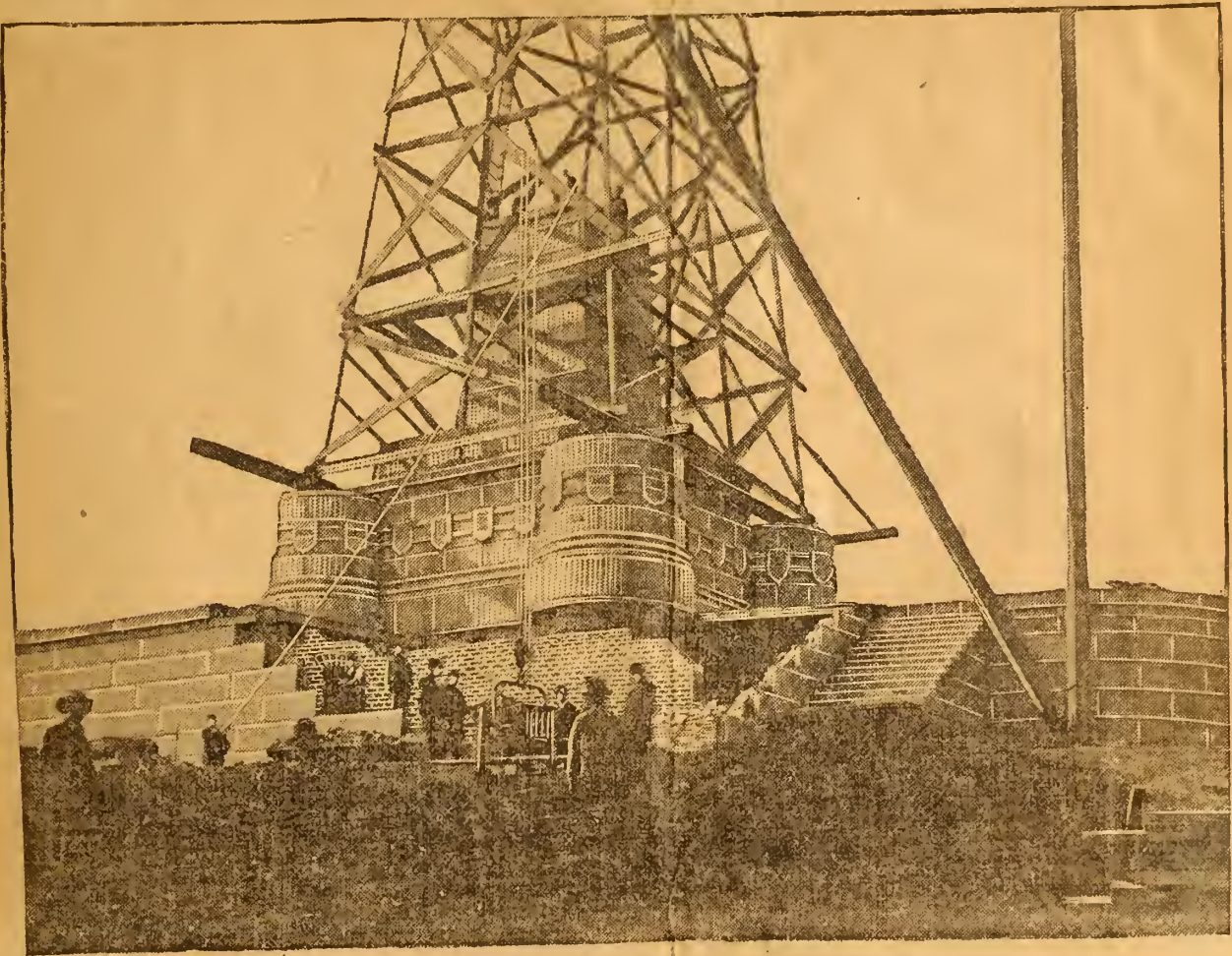
Several years ago it was noticed that the masonry on the monument had commenced to separate and when the structure was examined it was found that it was no longer in line with its foundation. The little hill or knoll on which the monument stands had shifted its base and this accounted for the great gaps which commenced to appear in every part of the monument. It was determined to rebuild the structure and two years ago the legislature made the necessary appropriation for the work. The old monument was torn down and a new foundation was built, the workmen going down a distance of thirty-five feet to make certain of a substantial strata.

In reconstructing the monument the original lines were followed except in the case of the shaft, which was built fourteen feet higher. This has greatly improved the appearance of the structure and has given it a much more imposing outline. Until the shaft was raised it had a "squat" appearance, but its height is now in harmony with the structure from which it springs.



THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1900.

TAKING DOWN THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

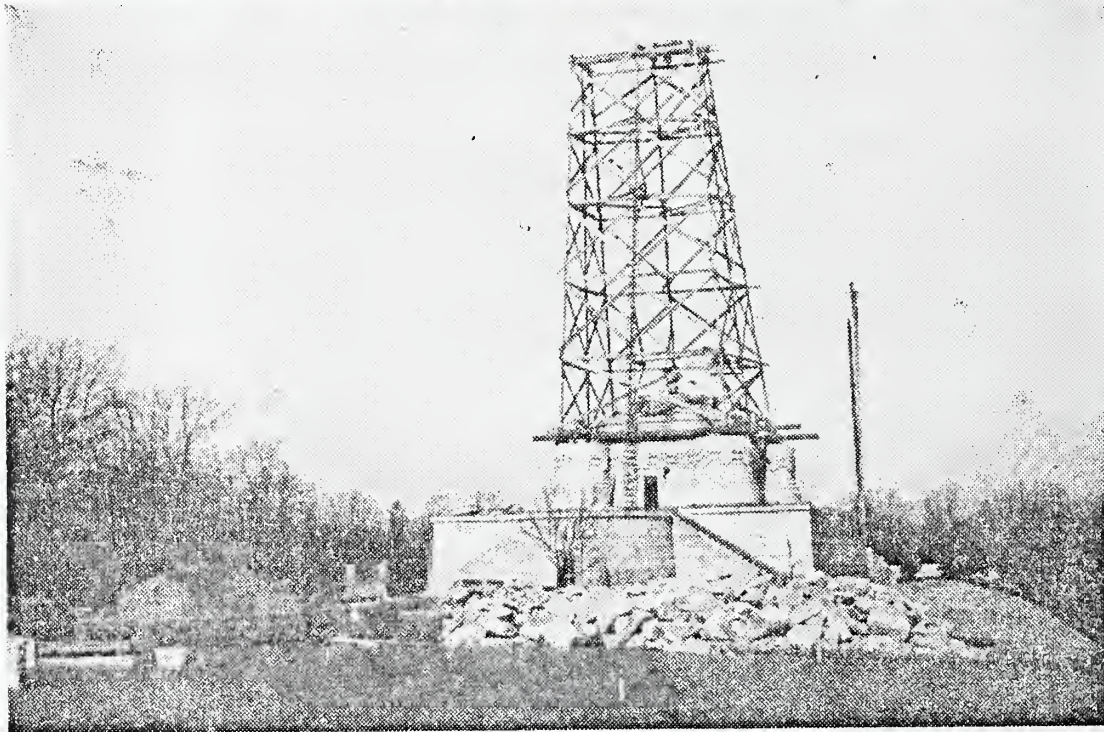


Owing to Insecure Foundations This Memorial Is Being Reconstructed at a Cost of Nearly \$100,000.

W.E.J.



# THE FAMILY ALBUM

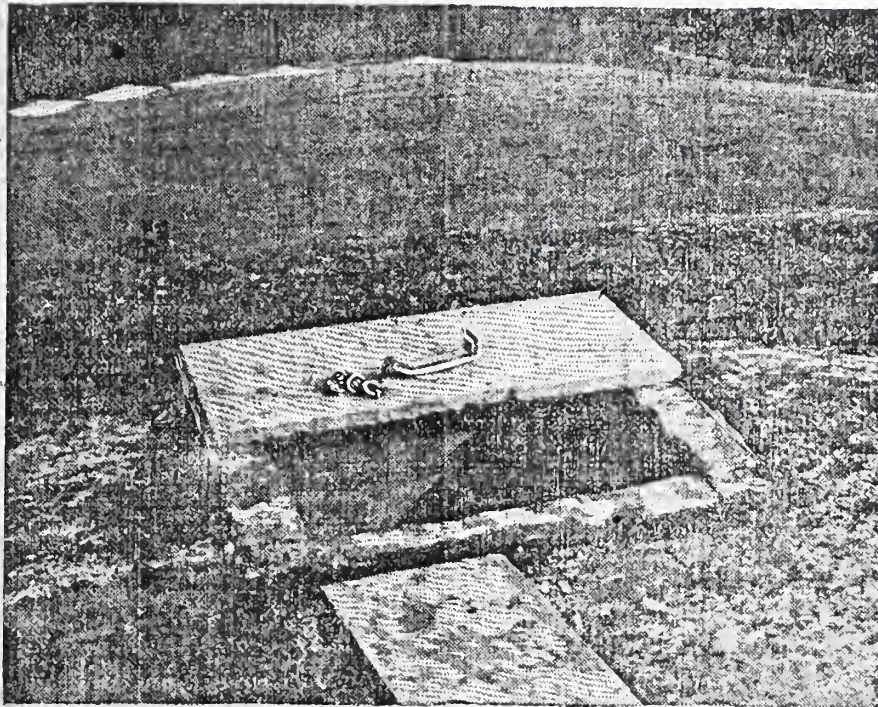


## THE LINCOLN TOMB UNDER RECONSTRUCTION IN 1900—

Dedicated October 15, 1874, the Lincoln Tomb in beautiful Oak Ridge Cemetery north of the city served its purpose until the administration of Gov. John R. Tanner, 1897-1901, when inspection of the structure revealed faulty foundations and defects in the masonry. At the Governor's request, the State Legislature appropriated \$100,000 for its reconstruction. The original foundations, six feet deep, were enlarged to 23 feet, but the only change from the original plan was the addition of 21 feet, 9 inches to the height of the obelisk. The work began in 1899 and was concluded in 1901. At the instance of Robert Lincoln, a grave 10 feet deep was dug in the sepulcher. Large enough to enclose the casket, it was lined on all sides with 20 inches of Portland cement concrete, reinforced with heavy bars of steel running in both directions on each side and securely bolted together. At the conclusion of the rebuilding in 1901, the Lincoln casket was buried and sealed in its new resting place with the expectation that it never again would be disturbed. This old snapshot shows the monument as it appeared in August, 1900, with the new shaft under construction.

1941

# TEMPORARY MORTUARY VAULT AT SPRINGFIELD



The Remains of Mr. Lincoln Will Rest Here While the Monument Is Being Rebuilt.

5/12/00

N.E.L.





View of the iron casket which contained the body of Lincoln, taken from the vault during the rebuilding of the monument in 1900.



# Memo

Written for The Sunday Jour

**I**T is creditable to the people that in the national grief and mourning most universal suggestion arise for permanent to the elevated character of president, William McKinley tribute save this last had been offered by a people sorrowful death and desirous of inculcating lesson of his life. Now the comes from every part of the and from many towns and monuments be erected in various locations. Whatever may be the come of this spontaneous there is no doubt that some memorial will soon be made that will actually assume tangible shape in bronze and marble.

The high souled patriotic American people is always on an occasion like the present in spite the differences of opinion and creed, all unite in offering tribute to the man twice dead stand as their exemplar. They are quick to perceive unpopularity and quick to respond to appeal for recognition, as convincingly shown by the memorials they have already erected to the two martyred presidents cut short in their great careers by assassins' bullets and whom the country was thus called upon to remember. One need be reminded who for the names of Lincoln and Grant are inextricably interwoven in the very tissue of our history as

The movement for a memorial to Lincoln began within ten days of his death. A meeting was held in Springfield, Ill., on the 24th of April, 1865, when a committee was appointed to select a site for a monument. It was intended to erect this monument on the center of the city, but the plan was changed at the funeral of Mrs. Lincoln, and a desire to have it placed at a cemetery, where she hoped her husband's remains would find a fitting place. The National Memorial Association was incorporated, and more than \$200,000 was raised, but the dedication did not take place until 1874. Even then after this and in spite of the intention of donors of money for the purpose of having come from all parts of the country the magnificent pile was soon found to be a faulty construction.

On the night of Nov. 7, 1865, a mob forced an entrance into the tomb beneath the monument and would have removed the remains if they had not been apprehended. Mrs. Lincoln was interred there beside her husband and here she remained for years, or until the first administration.

The remains of the great president were removed ten times to their first interment at Oak Ridge and finally to their final sepulture beneath the monument. In 1834 a brick



View of the iron casket which contained the body of Lincoln, taken from the vault during the rebuilding of the monument in 1900.

# Memorial Monuments to Martyred Presidents.

Written for The Sunday Journal.  
IT is creditable to the American people that in the hour of national grief and mourning an almost universal suggestion should arise for permanent memorials to the elevated character of our late president, William McKinley. Every tribune save this last had been already offered by a people sorrowing over his death and desirous of insculcating the lesson of his life. Now the proposition comes from every part of the country and from many towns and cities that monuments be erected in conspicuous locations. Whatever may be the outcome of this spontaneous suggestion, there is no doubt that some testimonial will soon be made that shall eventually assume favorable shape in enduring bronze and marble.

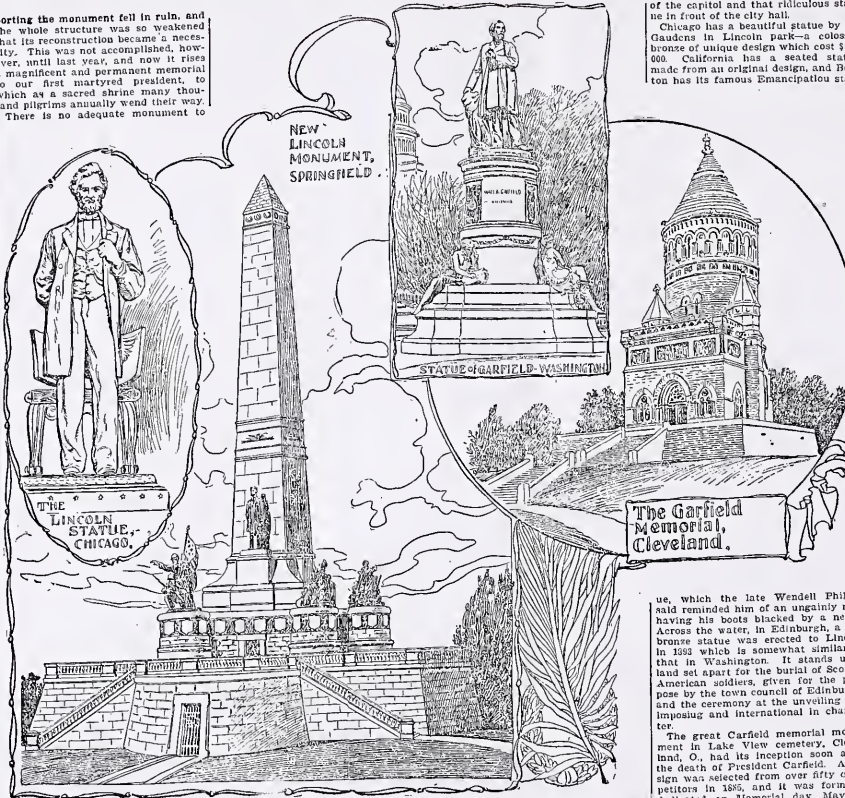
The high souled patriotism of the American people is always shown on its occasion like the present when, despite the differences of opinion and creed, all unite in offering a model of tribute to the man twice chosen to stand as their exemplar. Americans are quick to perceive unusual merit and quick to respond to appeals for recognition, as convincingly shown by the memorials they have already raised to the two martyred presidents who were cut short in their great careers by assassin's bullets and whom the nation was thus called upon to mourn. No one need be reminded who they were, for the names of Lincoln and Garfield are inextricably interwoven into the very tissue of our history as a nation.

The movement for a memorial to Lincoln began within ten days after he was shot. A meeting was held at Springfield, Ill., on the 24th of April, 1865, when a committee was appointed to select a site for a monument. It was intended to erect this monument near the center of the city, but on the day of the funeral Mrs. Lincoln expressed a desire to have it placed at Oak Ridge cemetery, where she hoped her husband's remains would find a final resting place. The National Monument association was incorporated, and more than \$200,000 was raised, but the dedication did not take place till Oct. 15, 1874. Even then the delay was due and in spite of the intention of the donors of money for the purpose (contributions having come from all parts of the country) the magnificent monumental pile was soon found to be of faulty construction.

On the night of Nov. 7, 1876, some rascals forced an entrance into the catombs beneath the monument and would have removed the remains had they not been apprehended on the spot. Besides her husband and her two sons, and a guard was kept around the tomb for years, or until the late Cleveland administration.

The remains of the great president were removed ten times between their final interment at Oak Ridge and their present repose beneath the renovated monument. In 1884 a brick arch sup-

porting the monument fell in ruin, and the whole structure was so weakened that its reconstruction became a necessity. This was not accomplished, however, until last year, and now it rises a magnificent and permanent memorial to our first martyred president, to which as a sacred shrine many thousands of pilgrims annually bend their way. There is no adequate monument to



Lincoln in our national capital, though, there are several busts and statues, the most notable being that in the green

man group in Lincoln square, and unveiled April 14, 1876, Frederick Douglass delivering the oration. There is a portrait bust in the Statuary Hall

of the capitol and that ridiculous statue in front of the city hall.

Chicago has a beautiful statue by St. Gaudens in Lincoln park—a colossal bronze of unique design which cost \$10,000. California has a seated statue made from an original design, and Boston has its famous Emancipation stat-

While it will be impossible to describe this memorial from lack of space, let it suffice that it has been called one of the most magnificent monuments in this country. At the dedication many men were present who have since passed away, notably such men as General William McKinley, General W. T. Sherman, ex-President Hayes and President Harrison, who made the principal speech of the occasion.

The civic virtues and universal popularity of President Garfield are commemorated by the statue erected in Washington in 1887 by his comrades of the Army of the Cumberland. Although it was Garfield the soldier they knew best and loved, he is represented as the eloquent statesman standing upon a massive pedestal in the attitude of the orator, while around the base three figures are placed, emblematic of his career as statesman, soldier and publicist. As a background there is Capitol park, with the vast bronze dome towering above the trees. There are other statues and busts of Garfield in various parts of the country, one of the former having been raised in Cincinnati, O., six years after his death.

Abounding as it does in statuary of a miscellaneous sort, our national capital has no suitable monuments to its greatest statesmen and soldiers. A great memorial bridge across the Potomac, with colossal statues of Washington and Lincoln as its central features, having been planned, it is now suggested that in addition there be statues of Garfield, McKinley, Grant and Lee, thus perpetuating the deeds of our great presidents and military commanders in one united testimonial to endure for all the ages.

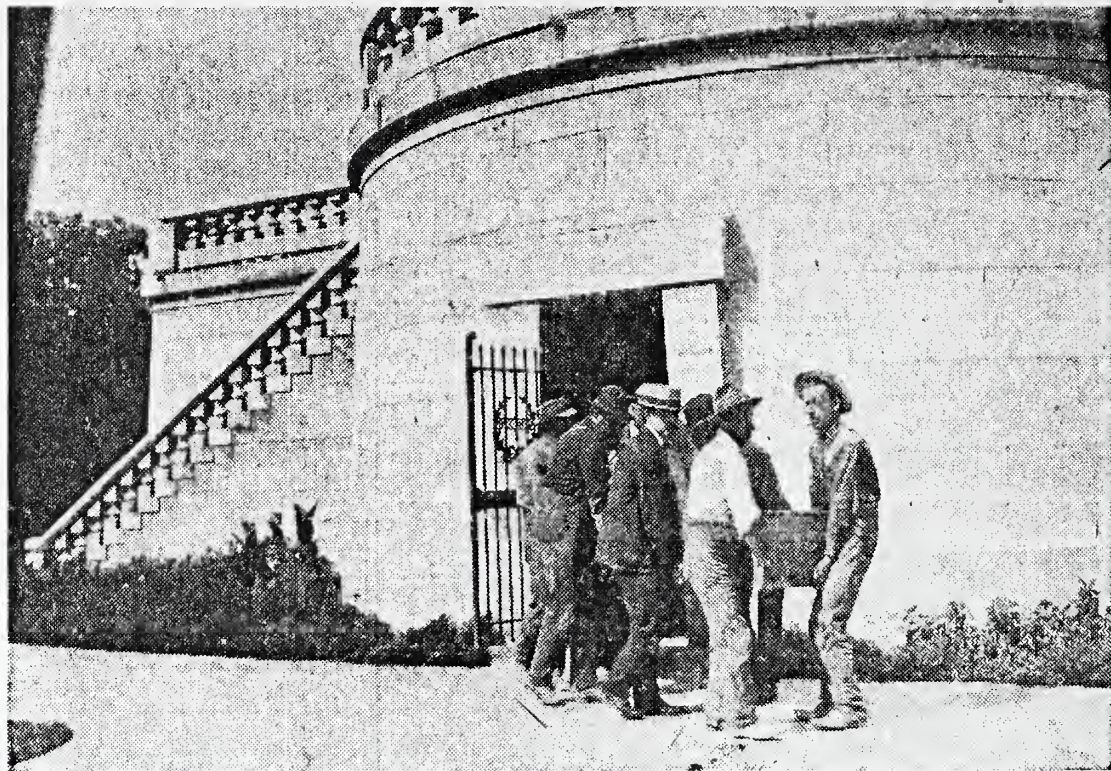
## WHITING FOR RECREATION.

There is a deal of difference, it is hardly necessary to say, between writing books for a living and writing them as a sort of recreation. John Henry Shorthouse is not one of the best known English authors, but he has scored at least one literary success. By profession Mr. Shorthouse is a chemical manufacturer, yet in "John Inglesant" he has written a religious novel of which many eminent people, including the late Mr. Cladstone, spoke words of praise. There are several different stories told in connection with the book, which was Mr. Shorthouse's first literary venture. It is said that he was occupied for fourteen years in writing it and that he laid it by for eleven years more before offering it to a publisher. It is also stated that before a publisher had the refusal of the work it had been rejected by its author for private circulation. Anyway, there was no doubt about the success of the novel when the public began to appropriate it by buying it. Mr. Shorthouse has since written five other books.

The penman of the Oregon, which was again at San Francisco, after many months of hard service is to be given to the state whose name she bears.



# THE FAMILY ALBUM



## RETURNING LINCOLN CASKET TO TOMB SEPULCHER ROOM IN 1901—

This photograph, from Guy Mathis' pictorial record of the moving of the remains of Abraham Lincoln during the Tomb remodeling of 1901, shows workmen returning the casket, enclosed in its cedar case, to the sepulcher room on the north side of the Tomb, following identification of the body in Memorial Hall. . . . Sole survivor of this crew of workmen is John W. Whitney of 1103 S. 16th Street, who identifies five of the six men as Herman Gaa, John M. Long, George Scroggins, John P. Thompson and, at extreme right, himself. . . . When the casket was carried into Memorial Hall in the rebuilt Tomb on Thursday, Sept. 26, 1901, the workmen and general public were excluded

while the Lincoln Monument Commission, the Lincoln Guard of Honor and a few others viewed the remains for the last time, for identification. . . . The casket was then sealed by the tinsmiths, Leon P. Hopkins and Charles L. Wiley, after which it was returned to the sepulcher room as shown above. V. Y. Dallman, editor of The State Register, gave an interesting account of this historic incident in his Lighter Vein column of Thursday, June 13.

## THE MONUMENT TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN

**I**N THE presence of President Ulysses S. Grant, Vice President Henry W. and 30,000 other spectators, Mother Josepha and Sister Rachel, two nuns from Jacksonville, unveiled the statue of Abraham Lincoln at the dedication of the national Lincoln monument at Springfield on Oct. 13, 1874. As the of red and white silk fell away the throng looked on in fitting silence and a cl sang "Rest, Spirit, Rest."

The original cost of the monument was more than \$200,000. Of this sum the State of Illinois appropriated \$77,000, New York \$10,000, Missouri \$1,000 and Nevada \$500. Sixty thousand Sunday school children in all parts of the Union contributed \$20,000, soldiers and sailors of the Union gave \$27,000, negro soldiers contributed \$8,000, and the rest came from secular schools, from churches, benevolent societies and individuals.

The monument is located on a beautiful knoll in a park of nine acres adjoining and overlooking Oak Ridge Cemetery. The base and shaft are of granite from Massachusetts quarries, the latter rising to a height of 125 feet above ground. The work of building began in the autumn of 1869 under the auspices of the Lincoln Monument Association, which was formed May 11, 1865, less than a month after Mr. Lincoln was assassinated.

Richard J. Oglesby, then United States senator, delivered the dedicatory oration. President Grant spoke briefly, and an original poem by James Judson Lord of Springfield was read by Professor Richard Edwards. Short addresses were made by Vice President Henry Wilson, Usher F. Linder, General W. T. Sherman and Schuyler Colfax, Vice President during General Grant's first term. Larkin G. Mead Jr., an American sculptor, who designed the monument, was called out, bowed his acknowledgments and retired amid the applause of the spectators. Governor John M. Palmer presided.

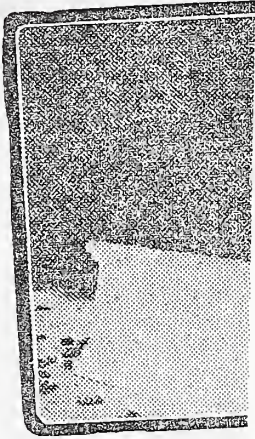
The features of the monument are the memorial hall containing interesting relics, the catacomb containing the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln and their sons, a bronze statue of the martyred President and four groups of statuary representing infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy.

By act of May 18, 1895, the monument was transferred from the association which built it to the state. The monument at that time was in bad condition and in danger of falling to pieces. The foundation had settled unequally and there were ugly cracks in the walls and floors, made by alternate rains and frosts.

Upon the urgent recommendation of Governor John R. Tanner the legislature, in the spring of 1899, appropriated \$100,000 to raze the monument, sink its foundation to solid rock and rebuild it on the original lines. This work began Nov. 11, 1899, and during its progress the bodies of President Lincoln and his family were safeguarded in a temporary vault near by. The work of rebuilding was completed June 1, 1901. The body of President Lincoln now lies in a cemented vault beneath the floor of the catacomb, secure from the type of vandals who once tried to steal it.



# WHEN MAA PRE SI



## A Story of the coln, Garfield Tribute

**D**ECORATION Day is the honoring of our who either gave to defense of their country offered their services in escaping the dread monster conflict and afterwards their final reward, to be by the living in the same who actually died when. Each recurring year w large numbers and increa around their graves to d their memory, and with years the three martyrs loom in popular love and all three of them are linked with that great brother against brother v ened to tear our fair land make us a divided people.

Lincoln, the victim of of that strife, stands ou eminently the foremost f troublous times, and we timely death at the ver his distinctive qualities structive statesman and political disputes were Garfield, whose brilliant as a soldier in the Civil a legislator for fifteen ye brought him to the fr American statesmen, v down in the height of his hand of an unbalanced p McKinley as a mere lad the call of his country forth to battle for its pre for a generation therea ted his portion toward of the great problems co American nation and at of his success, beloved thought to be hated by n down by a socialistic w hoped in this way to adv of how society should



# FOR HONOR OF LINCOLN

His Natal Day Will Be Generally  
Observed in the State.

Local Meetings Are to Be Held  
Afternoon and Night.

At His Tomb Exercises Will Be Held  
Under the Auspices of the  
Women's Corps.

According to custom, the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln will be observed as a legal holiday throughout Illinois today. All over the city services commemorating the life and deeds of the martyr president will be held. In almost every public school programs of music and addresses will be given. At the high school Rev. E. B. Rogers, pastor of the Central Baptist church, will speak to the first and second year pupils. Pupils of the other classes will have studies which will require their attention in the afternoon. The exercises will begin at 2:15 o'clock.

The members of Stephenson Woman's Relief corps, No. 17 will hold exercises in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the national Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery. The program will open with the singing of "America." This will be followed with an invocation by Chaplain J. M. Stephenson, after which introductory remarks will be made by Capt. P. W. Harts, commander of Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R. A paper will be read by Mrs. C. Clinton Smith, Mrs. E. S. Johnson will follow with a recitation. Music will be rendered by Bross corps, followed by the reading of a selection by Mrs. McClain. The program will be concluded with music, "Battle Hymn of Republic."

In the evening a memorial service, under the auspices of J. L. Crane camp, No. 4, Sons of Veterans, will be held in the council chamber at the city hall. Opening remarks will be made by the captain after which music will be furnished by a male quartet. A selection will be recited by Miss Fannie DeFreitas. An address, "Lincoln's Life," will be made by Stella Diller. This will be followed by an instrumental solo by Miss Ball. At the conclusion of the solo a reading, "Lincoln's Speech at Gettysburg," will be given by Joseph H. Cruikshank. A vocal solo will be sung by Mrs. G. C. Smith after which an address, "Lincoln as a Lawyer," will be given. The male quartet will sing and an address, "Lincoln as President," will be made by Alderman James R. Miller. Miss Carrol Robinson will give an instrumental solo which will be followed by an address, "Lincoln's Assassination and Burial." A vocal solo will be sung by Miss Effie Underfanger. The exercises will be concluded with an address "Lincoln of Today," and a song by the male quartet.

Dr. J. H. Beidler of Elkhart will read from his work on Lincoln at 8 o'clock this evening in representatives' hall. He will be assisted by Rev. Father Kennedy of Elkhart who will read "Lincoln's Address Before the Gates

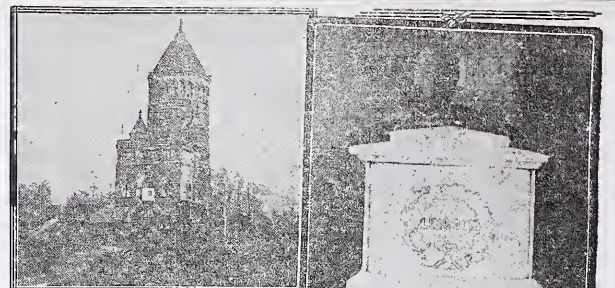
# WHERE OUR MARTYRED PRESIDENTS SLEEP



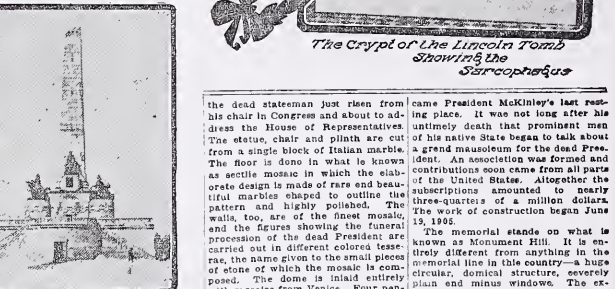
The Tomb of  
President William McKinley  
Canton, Ohio



The Garfield Tomb  
in the Garfield Mausoleum



The Tomb of President  
James A. Garfield  
Cleveland, Ohio



The Crypt of the Lincoln Tomb  
showing the  
Sarcophagus

## A Story of the Splendid Mausoleums of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley - The Tribute of a Grateful Nation.

**D**EDICATION Day is dedicated to the honoring of our dead heroes who either gave their lives in defense of their country or who offered their services in its behalf, escaping the dread monster during the conflict and afterwards passing to their final reward, to be remembered by the living in the same way as those who actually died when in service. Each recurring year we gather in large numbers and increasing interest around their graves to do homage to their memory, and with the passing years the three martyred Presidents loom in popular love and affection for all three of them are indissolubly linked with that great conflict of brother against brother which threatened to tear our fair land asunder and make us a divided people.

Lincoln, the victim of the bitterness of that strife, stands out today preeminently the foremost figure of those troublous times, and went to his untimely death at the very time when his distinctive qualities as a constructive statesman and pacifier of political disputes were most needed. Garfield, whose brilliant career both as a soldier in the Civil War and as a legislator for fifteen years thereafter brought him to the front rank of American statesmen, was stricken down in the height of his fame by the hand of an unbalanced political crank. McKinley as a mere lad responded to the call of his country and marched forth to battle for its preservation and for a generation thereafter contributed his portion toward the solution of the great problems confronting the American nation and at the very acme of his success, beloved by all and thought to be hated by none, was shot down by a socialist weakling, who hoped in this way to advance his ideas of how society should be managed.

All three gave up their lives in their country's cause at a time when this great nation had entrusted to them the highest office within its gift.

### Lincoln.

Lincoln sleeps at Springfield, Illinois, the town he loved so well, and where the happiest years of his life were spent in a little frame house near what is the present center of this busy little city. The sad words of the President, "I feel a presentiment that I shall not outlast the rebellion; when it is over my work shall be done," were verified when the bullet of the assassin ended his life on April 15th, 1865. For almost a month afterward civilized mankind mourned about the bier of the dead President, for the unparalleled funeral procession passed over a track of fifteen hundred miles carrying the revered dead back to his own people on the prairies of Illinois. The scenes along the route were unprecedented. Finally, the body was deposited in the receiving vault at Oak Ridge Cemetery near Springfield on May 4, 1865, and one week later the National Lincoln Monument Association was formed for the purpose of constructing a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. Money came in rapidly, the first contribution being one hundred dollars, and made by Isaac Reed, of New York. This was followed by others from Sunday schools, lodges, army associations, individuals and States. In all, nearly sixty thousand entries were made on the contribution books of the treasurer.

The entire monument cost about \$250,000.00—all sent in voluntarily. The monument is one of the best impaling in the country, and is built of brick and Quincy granite. It is in the form of an obelisk rising from a base about sixteen feet high. Under-

bodies of the martyred President and his wife rented until 1939, when it was found that the structure was settling. A cemented vault was then made beneath the floor of the catacomb, and on September 25, 1901, the bodies were placed in this vault, where they are to remain for all time. The crypt is about forty feet square at the base and tapers to eight feet square at the top. On each corner at the base is a group of statuary representing some part of the fighting service of our country: Navy, Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry. They are all well executed, and each one tells a story of the horrors of war. They are made of the finest bronze. The heroic statue of Mr. Lincoln, however, is the crowning glory of the sculptor's art and stands on the south side of the memorial. It shows the great statesman in one of his characteristic poses and is so lifelike that gazing on the mute lips one can almost fancy that he hears the one immortal words of "That the government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

The monument was built after the design of Edwin G. Moode, and stands upon an eminence in Oak Ridge Cemetery, surrounded by nine acres of lawn. It was dedicated on October 15, 1874.

### Garfield.

Nineteen years later President James A. Garfield went to his death at the hands of an assassin. He lingered several months, suffering great agony while the civilized world waited anxiously for the latest word from his bedside. Multitudes of our countrymen stood with uncovered heads as his funeral car passed from the Capitol City to his old home in Cleveland, while the whole nation followed him in sympathy to the grave. His death, coming as it did when the country was at peace and teeming with prosperity, caused the shock to be even greater than when Lincoln's life was snuffed out, and "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives," a quotation from one of the dead President's famous speeches, was repeated again and again during those dark days. Shortly after Garfield's death in 1881, a movement was begun in Cleveland, where his body rested, to secure the erection of a memorial to his memory. An appeal was made, and in a very short space of time over \$150,000.00 was raised. Later more money was collected, the entire cost of the memorial being about \$250,000.00.

The Tomb of  
President Lincoln  
Springfield, Ill.

090.60.

The memorial is situated in Lakeside Cemetery in the suburbs of Cleveland, and stands on a high ridge of ground overlooking a region of country closely associated with the memory of Garfield. It is built of Ohio sandstone and its form is large and imposing—a circular tower fifty feet in diameter rising to a height of one hundred and eighty feet from the ground. It is elevated on a broad stone terrace reached by wide steps. At the base is a square porch decorated with a historical frieze showing the dead President in the different acts of his career—as a teacher, a statesman, a soldier, and a president, and the last panel represents his body lying in state in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. The tower is crowned with a conical shaped roof enriched with a band of sunken tile pattern ornaments. The chapel of the memorial is glorious with stained glass, golden mosaic and rich decorations in beautiful colored marbles. It is circular in form and in the center is a heroic statue of Garfield. It shows

the dead statesman just risen from his chair in Congress and about to address the House of Representatives. The statue, chair and plinth are cut from a single block of Italian marble. The floor is done in what is known as a sepiolite mosaic in which the elaborate design is made of rare and beautiful marbles shaped to outline the pattern and highly polished. The walls, too, are of the finest mosaic, and the figures showing the funeral procession of the dead President are carried out in different colored tesserae, the same given to the small pieces of stone of which the mosaic is composed. The dome is inlaid entirely with mosaics from Venice. Four panels and the stained glass windows represent the thirteen original States and the native State of the lamented President. These windows are considered among the finest specimens of stained glass in this country. In the crypt underneath is the mortuary chapel where the body of Garfield rests in a bronze casket. Nearby, in deference to her last wish, are the remains of his mother, who died at the age of eighty-five years.

### McKinley.

For the third time, on September 6, 1901, a Chief Executive of the United States became the victim of an assassin. This time it was William McKinley, one of the most lovable, kind and gentle men our land has ever known. He was shot down at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo while holding a public reception in the Temple of Music. It seemed the very irony of fate, for only an hour before he had delivered an eloquent speech, expressing his unbounded confidence in the future of the country. President McKinley died a week later, and his last words, "Good-bye. It is God's way—He will be done, not ours," have become almost a cliché. Again the country mourned and again it sought to honor its dead Chief with a grand memorial. Ohio alone more than doubled her dead son, and Canton be-

came President McKinley's last resting place. It was not long after his untimely death that prominent men of his native State began to talk about a grand mausoleum for the dead President. An association was formed and contributions soon came from all parts of the United States. Altogether the subscriptions amounted to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. The work of construction began June 15, 1905.

The memorial stands on what is known as Monument Hill. It is entirely different from anything in the memorial line in this country—a huge circular, domical structure, severely plain and minus windows. The exterior is entirely of pink granite. The interior is also circular—about fifty feet in diameter and seventy-five feet from floor to dome, and is grand in its simplicity, for the whole thing is almost devoid of ornament except for inscriptions, the most prominent one being the last sentence of the President's speech at Buffalo: "Let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not contact, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war."

The sarcophagus contains the bodies of both President and Mrs. McKinley, and rests in the center of the mortuary chamber. It is made of green Vermont granite and is without ornamentation except for the band of laurel in relief at the top. This is gilded and toned to relieve and harmonize with the granite. The laurel wreath binding the two sepulchers together may be interpreted as symbolizing the victory of love and constancy over death. Several acres of well-kept grounds surround the memorial. The mausoleum was dedicated on September 30, 1907.

Thus have we honored our martyred Chief Magistrates, whose remains rest in majestic silence among the people they loved so well while in life, and whose memory in death is always kept fresh by constant and undimmed reverence and esteem.



# FOR HONOR OF LINCOLN

His Natal Day Will Be Generally  
Observed in the State.

Local Meetings Are to Be Held  
Afternoon and Night.

At His Tomb Exercises Will Be Held  
Under the Auspices of the  
Women's Corps.

According to custom, the anniversary of Abraham Lincoln will be observed as a legal holiday throughout Illinois today. All over the city services commemorating the life and deeds of the martyr president will be held. In almost every public school programs of music and addresses will be given. At the high school Rev. E. H. Rogers, pastor of the Central Baptist church, will speak to the first and second year pupils. Pupils of the other classes will have studies which will require their attention in the afternoon. The exercises will begin at 2:15 o'clock.

The members of Stephenson Woman's Relief corps, No. 17 will hold exercises in commemoration of Lincoln's birthday at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the national Lincoln monument in Oak Ridge cemetery. The program will open with the singing of "America." This will be followed with an invocation by Chaplain J. M. Stephenson, after which introductory remarks will be made by Capt. P. W. Harts, commander of Stephenson Post, No. 30, G. A. R. A paper will be read by Mrs. C. Clinton Smith, Mrs. E. S. Johnson will follow with a recitation. Music will be rendered by Bross corps, followed by the reading of a selection by Mrs. McClain. The program will be concluded with music, "Battle Hymn of Republic."

In the evening a memorial service, under the auspices of J. L. Crane camp, No. 4, Sons of Veterans, will be held in the council chamber at the city hall. Opening remarks will be made by the captain after which music will be furnished by a male quartet. A selection will be recited by Miss Fannie DeFreitas. An address, "Lincoln's Life," will be made by Della Diller. This will be followed by an instrumental solo by Miss Ball. At the conclusion of the solo a reading, "Lincoln's Speech at Gettysburg," will be given by Joseph H. Cruthis. A vocal solo will be sung by Mrs. G. C. Smith after which an address, "Lincoln as a Lawyer," will be given. The male quartet will sing and an address, "Lincoln as President" will be made by Alderman James R. Miller. Miss Carrol Robinson will give an instrumental solo which will be followed by an address, "Lincoln's Assassination and Burial." A vocal solo will be sung by Miss Effie Underfanger. The exercises will be concluded with an address "Lincoln of Today," and a song by the male quartet.

Dr. J. H. Beldier of Elkhart will read from his work on Lincoln at 8 o'clock this evening in representatives' hall. He will be assisted by Rev. Father Kennedy of Elkhart who will read "Lincoln's Address Before the Gates



SPRINGFIELD MONUMENT

CHAS. L. HAMMOND,  
REAL ESTATE, LOANS, RENTING,  
56, 84 WASHINGTON STREET.  
TEL. CENTRAL 2402.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1903

Dan'l Fish, Esq.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Sir:-

Diligent search brought to light the enclosed. The fact that I had preserved it in its mutilated condition shows no other had been preserved, although 1000 were printed. All the letters in the pamphlet and hundreds of others are in the book in the Newberry Library. 2½ years hard work had then accomplished nothing, and nothing came of this appeal to the Union League. If Powers had not died it is doubtful if success would have been finally attained.

It came as follows. When Senator Cullom's term was about to expire, I wrote to every candidate for the state legislature, asking a pledge that they would vote for no man for U. S. Senator who was not pledged to turn the Lincoln Monument over to the State of Illinois.

I was chosen a delegate to the Republican State Convention. A short time before it met I wrote Senator Cullom, who was Vice President of and controlled the Monument Association, asking him to have it meet and agree to turn it over to the State. He replied that if the Monument needed repair he was in favor of the State doing it. In reply he was told if he did not know its condition he had better take the first train to Springfield and find out. That I would be a delegate to

the State Convention, that the other leading candidate was pledged as above, and that very many candidates for the legislature that would choose his successor were pledged &c.

Immediately Cullom wrote me begging my pardon for his former letter, that he had not understood its purport, owing to the great mass of his correspondance, that he now saw I wanted &c, that he had telegraphed to Springfield for a meeting of the Association to be held &c, &c, (the letter is in the Newberry library). Three days before the Convention the Association met and published their desire to have the state take charge of the monument.

I introduced a resolution in the Convention pledging the Republican party &c, which was unanimously passed. The next legislature accepted the Monument, it was turned over, a custodian appointed &c. It appropriated \$30,000.00 for its restoration. Gov. Altgeld vetoed the bill because of its insufficiency. When Tanner became Gov. \$100,000 was appropriated and the monument is today in good condition.

It takes a book of several hundred pages to tell the story. I was well paid for my efforts although I never had thought of such a thing. The presiding officer of that convention years afterwards appointed my oldest son to West Point, my Alma mater, on account of them.

Yours truly,

*C. L. Hammond*

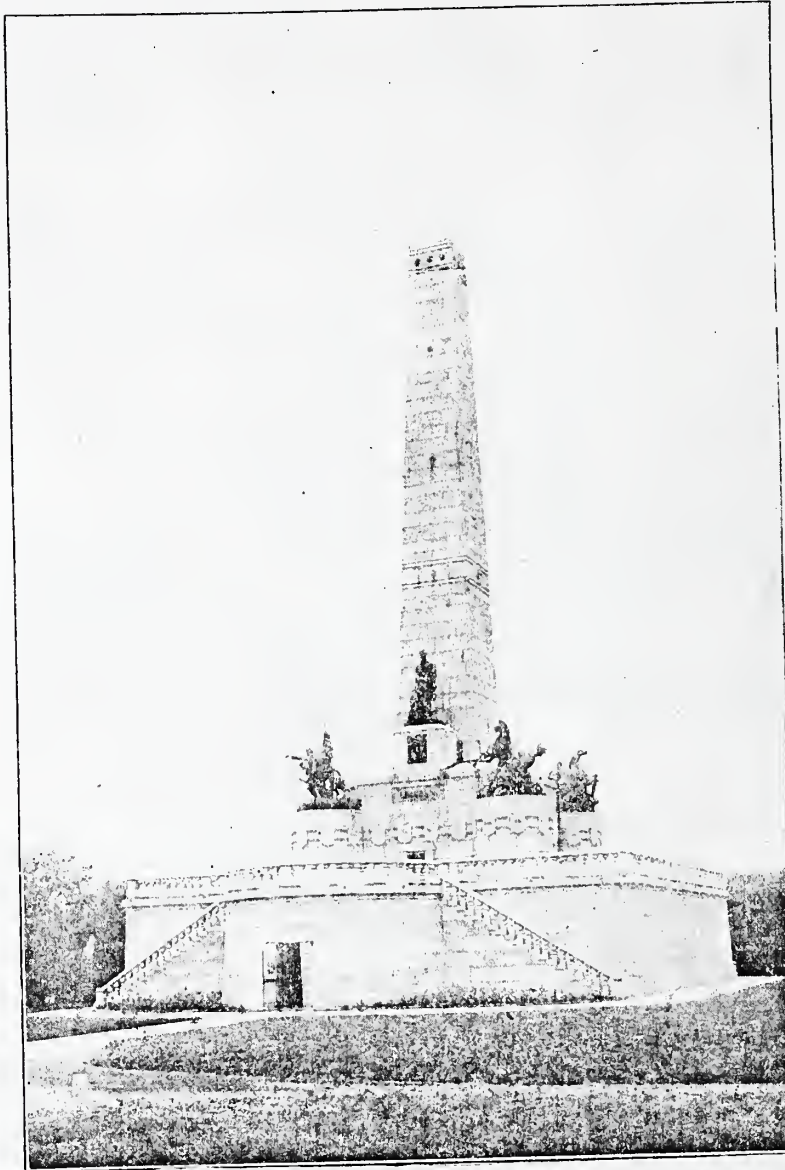
## THE LINCOLN MONUMENT AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

THE name of Lincoln is so closely linked with the city of Springfield, Illinois, that when any one visits that city

the first thing he asks is to be shown the Lincoln Monument. He is at once sent out to a beautiful cemetery, Oak Ridge, and there sees the National Lincoln Monument. It is situated on a commanding hill and as one approaches it, the simple grandeur of the tomb is most striking. It was first built by popular subscription. Construction was begun in 1869. The monument was practically completed in 1871 and was dedicated in 1874. President Grant, his cabinet, many renowned statesmen and generals of the Civil War were present. At the base of the obelisk is a life size, bronze statue of Lincoln, and just below at each corner are four bronze groups, representing the infantry, the cavalry, the artillery and the navy. The total cost of the whole was \$225,000. In 1895 the monument was conveyed to the state. In a short time, it was noticed that the base was sinking and it was rebuilt at a cost to the state of \$100,000. No change was made in the structure, except to build the obelisk 20 feet higher, which makes the Monument now tower 120 feet. Major E. S. Johnson, a civil war veteran is the present custodian and any visitor is made welcome and shown many interesting relics, such as addresses and other mem-

orials of foreign countries and distinguished personages. Memorial Hall, in the base of the monument, contains an

where. The monument contains the bodies of Abraham Lincoln, his wife and their two sons, Thomas, generally known as "Tad", and Willie, and a grandson, Abraham Lincoln, who was the son of Hon. Robert Lincoln, the only surviving member of the family. The land on which the monument is situated, about eight acres, was donated by the people of Springfield and Sangamon County. Lincoln's Monument is yearly visited by thousands of people from every state in the Union and foreigners from every country on the globe, who come to pay tribute to his memory. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864 to the Presidential chair, and lived just long enough to see the triumph of his policy. On the evening of April 14, 1865, while present at Ford's Theatre, in Washington, he was shot by Wilkes Booth, an actor and fanatical secessionist. Lincoln died the next morning, and the tidings were received with deep sorrow and indignation in all civilized countries. The funeral honors surpassed in magnificence, as well as in the manifestations of real sorrow, those ever bestowed on any deceased president. Lincoln was an honest man in the best and most extensive sense of the word. He discharged the arduous duties of his office with good sense, moderation and wisdom. His tragic end, combined with his many virtues and patriotism, will ever render his name venerated

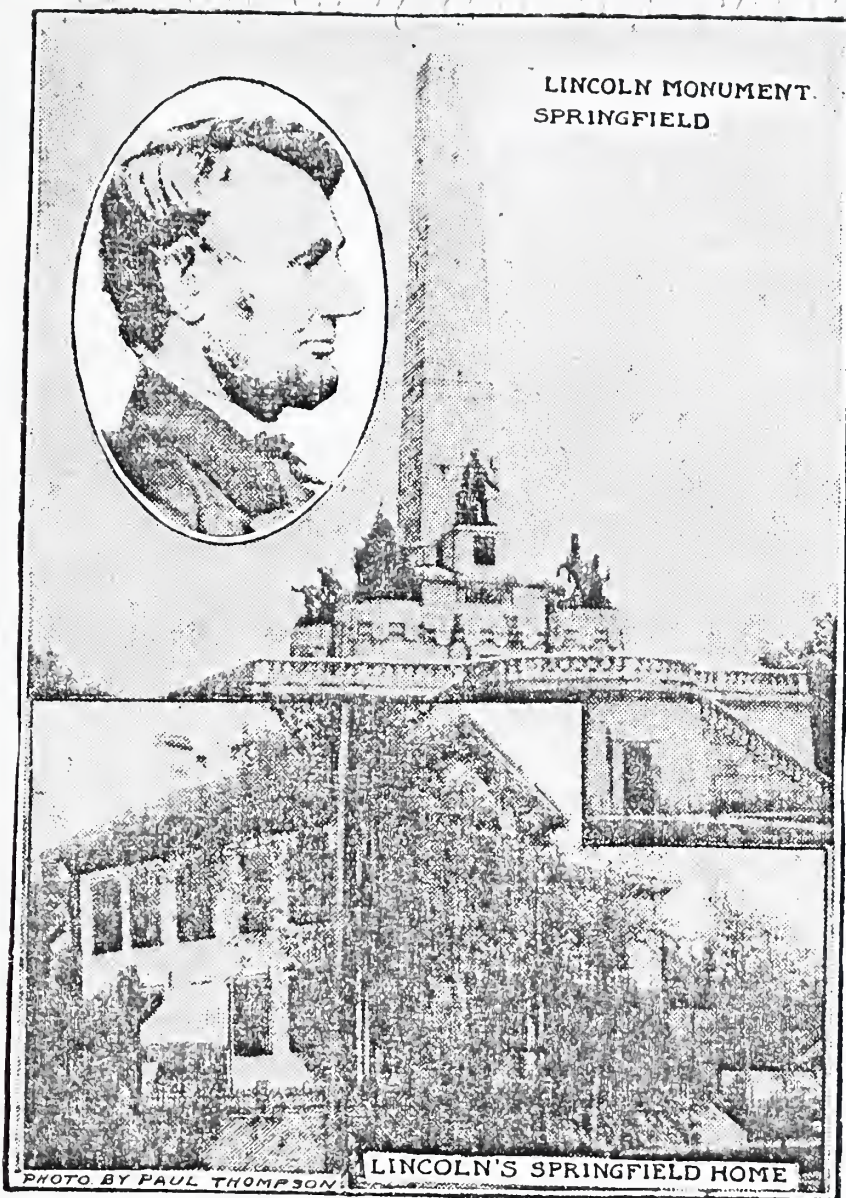


interesting collection of Lincoln relics from his home, his law office and else-

where. His tragic end, combined with his many virtues and patriotism, will ever render his name venerated



## LINCOLN HOME AND MONUMENT WHERE CEREMONIES WERE HELD



Aside from the Lincoln farm celebration, there were no more elaborate observance of the Lincoln centennial than that at Springfield, Ill., which was the home of Lincoln until his inauguration. There were ceremonies at his tomb, at the house where he lived and in the various halls and public school buildings of the city during the day and a banquet at night. Robert T. Lincoln, son of the emancipator, was present and among the other distinguished men were Senator Cullom, Senator Dolliver, William J. Bryan, Ambassador Bryce of England, and Ambassador Jusserand of France.

90-238

## THREE GREAT COUNTRIES HONOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN AT SPRINGFIELD BANQUET

Springfield, Ill., February 12.—Amid a scene of unrivaled brilliancy at the state armory tonight, three nations paid their tribute to Lincoln and to each other. French Ambassador Jusserand brought the message from France, British Ambassador Bryce the eulogy of England, while William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and United States Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, laid America's wreath of respect at the feet of Lincoln.

This was a fitting climax for the remarkable all-day celebration which took the distinguished guests, mentioned above, and two-score others through the old Lincoln home, past the old court house where Lincoln practiced law; by the building where his office was situated, to the old church where Lincoln worshipped, and where his name yet appears upon the pew he occupied, and to the burial place of the martyred president.

### Son of Lincoln Present.

An impressive feature of the celebration was the scene at the Lincoln tomb, when Robert T. Lincoln, son of the martyred president, stood beside the sarcophagus in which the body of his father rests, and bowed his head with tear-dimmed eyes in silent meditation, with Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce and many other distinguished guests. At the base of the monument old soldiers who had responded to Lincoln's call to arms, stood guard, with fixed bayonets.

This afternoon eight thousand persons

crowded a large tabernacle, and thousands were turned away. Formal addresses were delivered by W. J. Bryan on "Lincoln as an Orator," and by Senator Dolliver on the career of Lincoln. Informal addresses were delivered by Ambassadors Jusserand and Bryce.

At a letter from Booker T. Washington was read at the banquet tonight. It urged negroes to be law-abiding and added "that every member of my race who does not work, who leads an immoral life, dishonors the name and memory of Lincoln. In every part of this country I want to see my race live such high and useful lives that they will not merely be tolerated, but that they shall actually be needed."

### Urges Whites to Be Just.

He urged the white race to be just with the negroes. "No man," he says, "who hallows the name of Lincoln will inflict injustice upon the negro because he is a negro or because he is weak."

The negroes of Springfield, having been excluded from the Lincoln centennial banquet, held a competitive event tonight, and tributes to Lincoln were delivered. Rev. L. H. Magee criticised the banquet of the Centennial Association, saying:

"I would rather be one of the number of black devotees of Lincoln than a toastmaster at a so-called Lincoln banquet at \$25 a plate. Oh, consistency thou art a jewel! How can you play Hamlet without the melancholy Dane?"



## Angle Reads History of Lincoln's Tomb

Probably the most complete history of Lincoln's tomb yet made public was that read by Paul Angle, secretary of the Lincoln Centennial Association. The paper revealed persistent and widespread research work and draws a vivid picture of the steps taken in the plans for the monument and its subsequent erection.

Following is a highly condensed story of the erection of the monument, as given by Mr. Angle in full detail:

When news of Lincoln's death reached here the morning of April 15, 1865, a public meeting was immediately called and hundreds of persons assembled at the state house (now the court house) at noon. One resolution adopted by the meeting provided that steps be taken to bring Lincoln's body here for burial.

Two days later a delegation from Illinois urged that view before a committee of congressmen at Washington successfully, although many thought burial should be in Washington and Mrs. Lincoln preferred Chicago.

On May 11 that year the National Lincoln Monument association was incorporated. Its purpose was to arrange for a suitable monument.

Meanwhile there had been discussion of the place of burial. Some favored Oak Ridge cemetery but a majority believed the Mather block, site of the present state house, was preferable.

Finally the monument association decided to purchase the Mather block and a temporary tomb was constructed. Mrs. Lincoln strenuously objected to the site and upon her threat to permit the body to be taken either to Chicago or Washington the association acquiesced in the Oak Ridge park site.

Mrs. Lincoln is thought to have favored that site because of a remark attributed to Lincoln, in passing an old country graveyard, that he preferred a quiet spot such as that.

### Subscriptions Started.

Books for the monument subscription fund were opened May 2. Enlisted men contributed \$27,682, the negro troops donating \$8,000, an amount out of proportion to their number. At the end of 1866 the fund had only reached \$75,000 and public interest was waning.

Appeals were made for assistance from the federal congress and state legislatures. Illinois appropriated \$50,000; New York, \$10,000; Missouri \$1,000 and Nevada and Nebraska \$500 each.

In January, 1868, with \$134,000 on hand, the association decided to start work. Thirty-seven designs for the monument were received from 31 artists by September 1. One of two designs submitted by Larkin G. Meade, Jr., of Brattleboro, Va., but then living in Florence, Italy, was selected. Arrangements were subsequently made with him for the statue of Lincoln and other designs. The contract for erection of the monument was awarded to W. D. Richardson, Springfield, on his bid of \$136,550.

Ground was broken for the foundation Sept. 9, 1869. The monument was finished Oct. 1, 1871, the ornamental designs being placed later. The dedication occurred Oct. 15, 1874, it being estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 visitors were in the city for the occasion. A short time later custody of the monument was turned over by the association to the state, following a legislative enactment.

The legislature in 1899 appropriated \$100,000 to rebuild the monument. During the rebuilding the height was increased 16 feet, greatly adding to the appearance, and the foundation made more secure.

Mr. Angle closed his paper with the following reference to Lincoln:

"When Abraham Lincoln died, the people of the United States realized almost at once that a great man had passed away. Throughout the north, his bitterest opponents rivalled his warmest supporters in their eulogies.

"We of this day who have witnessed the fruition of the fame of Abraham Lincoln, are apt to forget that from the time of his death pil-

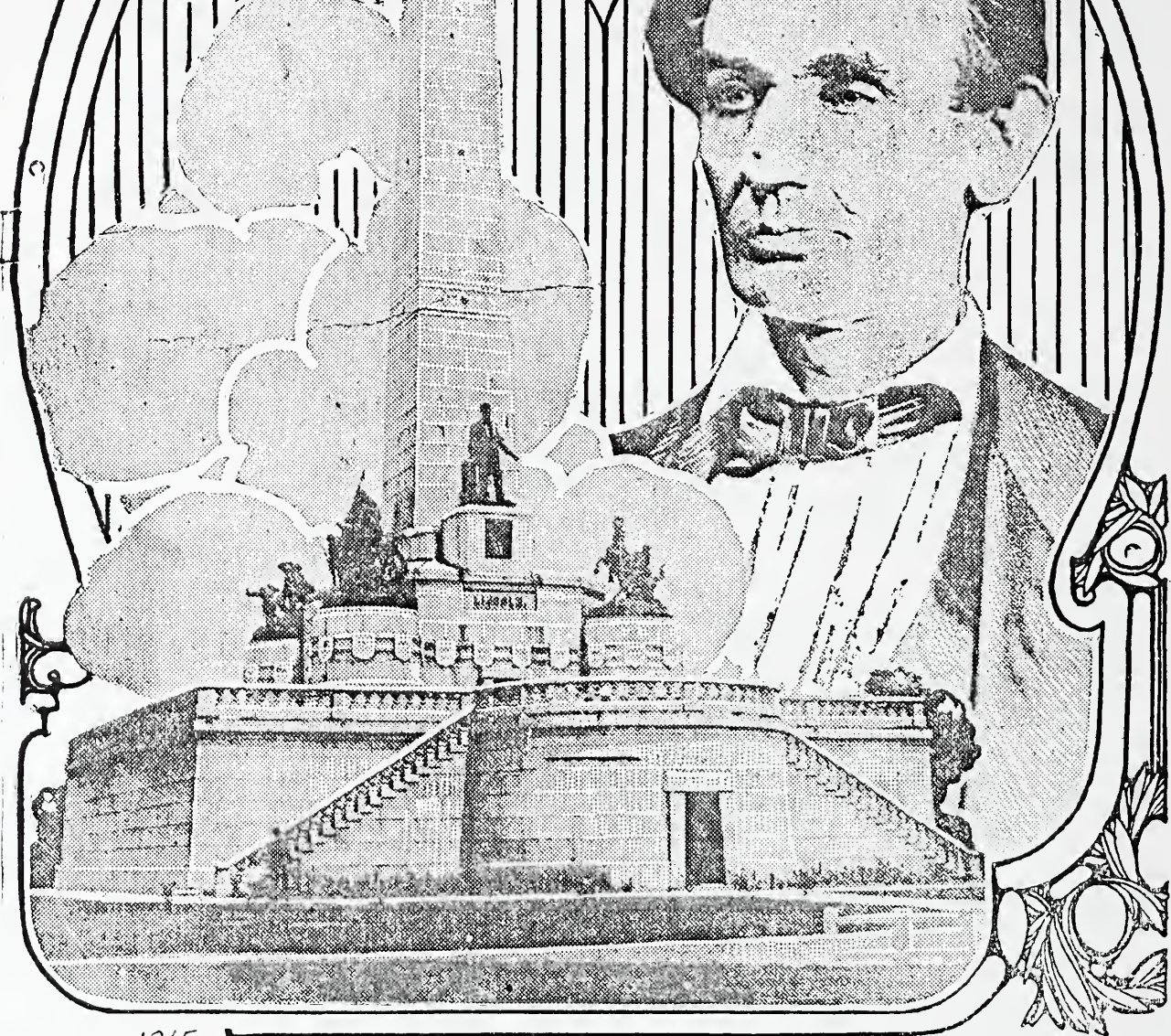
grims in ever increasing number have found their way to his tomb. Thousands visited his monument in the year of its opening. Tens and hundreds of thousands are now attracted there.

Mr. Angle's paper does not mention the attempt to steal the body of Lincoln, staged the night of November 7, 1876, as most of the citizens were downtown receiving the returns of the Hayes-Tilden election held that day.

The tomb robbers had removed the cover from the burial place and partly raised the casket when they noticed a number of secret service men, who had been informed in advance of the plot, surrounding the tomb. The robbers fled. Several were later arrested in Chicago but could only be punished for breaking a lock on the tomb door, there being no law against theft of a body at that time.



# LINCOLN MEMORIAL in HIS HOME CITY



1915

**T**HE most famous of Lincoln monuments, that in his home city, Springfield, Ill., was built by voluntary contributions. The first entry made by the treasurer of the Memorial association was May 8, 1865, and was from Isaac Reed of New York, \$100. Then came contributions from Sunday schools, lodges, army associations, individuals and states. The Seventy-third regiment United States colored troops at New Orleans contributed \$1,437, a greater amount than was given by any other individual or organization except the state of Illinois. Only three states made appropriations for this fund—Illinois, \$50,000; Missouri, \$1,000; Nevada, \$500. The total cost of the memorial was more than \$200,000.



## AT LINCOLN'S TOMB.

### Appropriate Peroration to a Round of Brilliant Speeches.

At the Lincoln monument in Springfield, Ills., the president spoke as follows:

"The interest of this journey culminates today, as we stand here for a few moments about the tomb of Lincoln. As I passed through the southern states, and noticed those great centers of busy industry which have been built since the war, as I saw how the fires of furnaces had been kindled where there was once a solitude, I could not then but think and say that it was the hand that now lies beneath these stones that kindled and inspired all that we behold. All those fires of industry were lighted at the funeral pyre of slavery. The proclamation of Abraham Lincoln can be read on all those mountain sides, where freemen are now hending their energies to the development of states that have been long under the paralysis of human slavery.

"I come today to this consecrated and sacred spot with a heart filled with emotions of gratitude that God, who wisely turned toward our eastern shores a body of God fearing and liberty loving men to found this republic, did not fail to find for us in the hour of our extremity one who was competent to lead the hearts and sympathies and hold up the courage of our people in the time of our greatest national peril. The life of Abraham Lincoln teaches more useful lessons than any other character in American history. Washington stands remote from us. We think of him as dignified and as reserved, but we think of Lincoln as one whose tender touch the children, the poor, all classes of our people, felt as their friend and loved. So the love of our people is drawn to him because he had such a great heart—such a human heart. The asperities and hardships of his early life did not dull, but broadened and enlivened his sympathies. That sense of justice, that love of human liberty which dominated all his life is another characteristic that our people will always love.

"You have here in keeping a most precious trust. Toward this spot the feet of the reverent patriots of the years to come will hend their way. As the story of Lincoln's life is read, his virtues will mold and inspire many lives. I have studied it, and been filled with wonder and admiration. His life was an American product; no other soil could have produced it. The greatness of it has not yet been fully discovered or measured. As the inner history of the times in which he lived is written, we find how his great mind turned and moved in time of peril and delicacy the affairs of our country in their home and foreign relation with that marvelous tact, with that never failing common sense, which characterized this man of the people. And that impressive lesson we have here this morning. I see in the military uniforms of our country, standing as guards about this tomb, the sons of a race that had been condemned to slavery and was emancipated by his immortal proclamation.

"And what an appropriate thing it is that those whose civil rights were curtailed even in this state are now the trusted, affectionate guards of the tomb in which he sleeps. We will again and again read the story of Lincoln's life, and will find our hearts and minds enlarged, our lives and characters broadened and our devotion to the constitution, the flag and the free government which he preserved to us intensified. And now, my friends, most cordially thanking you for these kind words of welcome, I shall go from this tomb impressed with new thoughts as to those who bear responsibilities, though in less troublesome times than were those of that man to whose memory my soul bows this morning."







